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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Insist on Linking Up the School with Factories, Establish the New System of Three-in-One Combination

by

Loyang College of Agricultural Machinery

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Oct. 29, 1973)

In the past two years, by firmly taking the road of the "May 7 directive" charted by Chairman Mao and adopting diverse modes--mainly through linking up the school with factories--to run the school with open doors for the purpose of combining education with the practice of the three great revolutions, the intellectuals with the workers and peasants, and of closely linking the school with society, the various specialties in our college have changed the state of "three departures" that characterized the old school and brought about the ideological revolutionization of the teachers and the uninterrupted and deep-going development of the revolution in education.

Should we adopt diverse modes, mainly through linking up the school with factories, to run the school with open doors? At first there were different kinds of opinions. The opinion of some people was that the establishment of the new system of three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific research and production should be practicedmainly at bases inside the school and the linking up of the school with factories should only be regarded as a "supplement" to the bases inside the school. Another opinion was that although the factories operated by the college were certainly one of the important teaching bases for the implementation of three-in-one combination and should be properly built, yet in order to run well a socialist university, it is necessary to run the school with open doors, mainly through linking up the school with factories.

Through the study of the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's thoughts on revolution in education, and the criticism of the revisionist line in education, the broad masses of teachers and students have further

raised their understanding, clearly seen the danger of "three departures" in the old educational system and discerned the distinction between the lines. The practice of revolution in education has also made us realize that no matter how the factory operated by the university is expanded, it cannot replace the great factory of society. In order to basically change the state of "three departures" and train successors to the cause of proletarian revolution, we must adhere to the general orientation of linking up the school with factories and running the school with open doors. We must definitely not take the old path of running schools with closed doors.

Running Schools with Open Doors Gives Impetus to the Deep-Going Development of the Revolution in Education

In adopting a variety of forms to run the school with open doors, we have taken the following measures: 1. Take the linkup factories as three-in-one combination teaching bases and lead the students to the factories and farms to carry out teaching and participate in the practice of production. 2. Run short-course training classes to train technical forces for the factories (especially the medium and small factories) and the people's communes. In the past two years, we have through running various forms of short-course training classes trained over five hundred technicians and workers for the factories and rural communities. 3. Send teachers and students to assist the factories and poor and lower-middle peasants in producing through research, new agricultural machines, carry out reforms in technology and conduct scientific experiments, strengthen the broad relationship between the school and the various circles in society and at the same time do our due part in giving impetus to the development of industrial and agricultural production and implementing agricultural mechanization.

The new-born thing of linking up the school with factories possesses a very great vital force that continuously gives impetus to the development of the revolution in education in our institute. In the past two years, through linking up the school with factories and running the school with open doors, we have achieved better results:

(1) Creating favorable conditions for the teachers and students to receive re-education is an important path for integrating the intellectuals with workers and peasants.

Taking the linkup factories as teaching bases can enable the teachers and students receive better re-education from the workers and peasants. When the students of the 7201 Class in agricultural machines went to the state-operated farm in the flooded areas of the Yellow River to operate the wheat harvesters, as soon as they put down their knapsacks, the leading cadres of the farm talked about "the present and the past of the flooded area of the Yellow River" and conducted lively class-education for the students. Although they did not stay long in the farm, the students managed to receive a profound education in political ideology and reap a good harvest in vocational work. Through participation in labor and social investigation in the rural communities, the teachers in the

specialty of agricultural machines understood the urgent need of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants for mechanization in agriculture and knew that if we gave no thought to the poor and lower-middle peasants in implementing agricultural mechanization, we would eat the grain planted by the peasants without giving back anything in return and would not be worthy of the Party's expectations. In conjunction with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, the agricultural machinery teachers conducted research in the trial-manufacture of a harvester. Braving winds and rains, they went to upland and paddy fields, day and night to conduct experiments together with the worker-comrades.

(2) Closely link theory with practice and raise the quality of teaching.

The practice of the three great revolutions is the fountainhead that continuously enriches the contents of teaching. The broad masses of teachers went deep into the factories, rural communities to learn from reality. They brought closer the ties between the school and society, and changed the past habit of closing their eyes and shutting their ears. The new techniques and new innovations in industrial and agricultural production were opportunely reflected in teaching. The teaching content was continuously enriched through improving the quality of teaching. Last year, the specialty in thermal treatment went to the factory to integrate the teaching of special courses with production work and achieved very good results. The students not only mastered the basic theories of thermal treatment but also could independently handle common production problems in the thermal treatment of parts. In the examination (oral) at the end of labor, the master-workmen brought up some theoretical questions from the realities of production, and the students gave more satisfactory answers. The master-workmen said gladly, "This is something beyond the students in the past."

(3) Develop in a better way the role of part-time worker-teachers.

Practice shows that only on the basis of properly linking up the school with the factories can the worker-teachers be guaranteed to mount the rostrum. The students of the specialty in thermal treatment of our college worked while they learned in the factory, and the old workers in the workshop worked in collaboration with the teachers of the college to accomplish the task of teaching "the basic knowledge of thermal treatment." Some chapters were mainly taught by the master-workmen. Through integrating theory with reality, their talks were vigorous and lively. In between their production time, the master-workmen constantly taught the students to operate the machines and answered their questions. For example, they led the students to the laboratory and explained to them how to use the high-speed experimental method to control the degree of crystallization and the temperature of the furnace to insure the quality of products. The students were greatly enlightened. A worker-student wrote a letter to the factory and suggested the establishment of a high-speed laboratory in the factory to solve the problem of their inability to control the quality of products.

(4) Correctly orient the running of schools to serve agriculture and implement the three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific research and production.

The teachers and students of the whole college thoroughly criticized the revisionist educational line of Liu Shao-ch'i and the crimes of his company in sabotaging the mechanization of agriculture. They raised their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and established firmly the orientation of running schools to serve agriculture. Early in 1971, our college organized three-in-one combination scientific research grounds of cadres, workers and teachers and trial-produced through research a small combine-harvester, which was greatly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. After two years of experiments and improvements, the performance of the machine gradually attained perfection and in the wheat harvest of this year certain specific demands were initially met. Besides, the specialty in agricultural machines had on a number of occasions sent teachers to the factories to participate in conducting technical reforms. They helped the medium and small plants trial produce shellers and grinders and other new variety of agricultural machines, thus linking teaching, scientific research and production closely together.

Select the Linkup Factories and Build Three-in-One Combination Bases Outside the School

There are factories available in the society but this does not mean that there are ready-made teaching bases. In order to transform the factories in society into teaching bases, we must conscientiously carry out construction work. Our preliminary understanding is that in order to build good three-in-one combination bases outside the school, and do a good job in the establishment of links between the factory and the school, we must properly handle the following relationships:

(1) In the selection of linkup factories, we must consider the combination of large, medium and small factories and the point with the area.

It is necessary to consider the combination of large, medium and small factories, and at the moment, we should give priority to the medium and small factories. The medium and small factories normally produce small quantities of a single type of product. Most of the equipment is made by the workers themselves. They are useful for educating the students to develop the revolutionary spirit of starting undertakings on the basis of self-reliance in the hard way. It is easier on the whole to arrange for the students to go to the medium and small factories to participate in the practice of labor or on-the-spot teaching. Meanwhile, the medium and small factories have more urgent need of assistance from the school. For example, the specialty in machine-building of our college has at the same time established links with several factories, including large, medium and small factories, to enable the teachers and students to receive steeling and improve themselves in different fields. In 1970, they particpated in the designing of a large planer at Chiyuan Machine Works and learned as they worked. The history of using a file to make revolution and carrying out major tasks in this small factory, and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle gave the teachers and students a most profound course of education.

Each specialty selects and links itself up with a major factory, and establishes a comparatively firm and long-term relationship of cooperation with it. This is favorable to the methodical participation of the teachers and students in practice in the factory, to the appointment of worker-teachers, and to the deep-going development of the revolution in education. In addition, it is also necessary to choose certain factories as linkup units in the area for short-term cooperation, so as to meet the diversified demands in teaching, and expand the field of knowledge of the students. The integration of the point with the area and the use of long-term cooperation to supplement short-term cooperation enable the school to have a wider link with society.

(2) In order to do a good job in linking up the factory and the school, the two must support each other and promote each other.

The factory supports the school, and gives impetus to the revolution in education; the school must also support the factory and give impetus to the development of production. The factory and the school must support and promote each other before the linkup relationship between the two can be continuously consolidated and developed. For example, our school is linked up with the Loyang Tractor Plant, and because of the energetic support from the plant, the important links of practice in the various specialties of our college can be smoothly carried out according to plans. Meanwhile, we also pay attention to doing everything possible to provide the factory with essential support. For example, we supply teachers and teaching materials to the evening university run by the factory and send teachers to the factory to participate in technical reforms, run short-course training classes and give lectures. We also utilize the laboratory appratus and facilities of our college to help the factory conduct metallographic analysis, fault detection with nondestructive equipment and laboratory research on the quality of the products. After the students have completed their labor training and returned to the school, the factory and the college are still linked up with each other.

(3) Handle properly the relationship between teaching and production.

When going to the factory, the teachers and students have to accomplish their teaching tasks in accordance with the teaching plans and also must promote production. We advise in advance the linkup factory of the progress made by various classes in teaching of relevance to the practice of labor and their requirements, and incorporate our teaching plans into the production plans. When making arrangements for production, the factory also is able to consider the demands of teaching and guarantee the smooth accomplishment of the teaching tasks. For example the students of the specialty in thermal treatment integrated labor with the teaching of special courses in the tractor plant. The plant took the initiative in considering the demands of teaching by releasing workers to teach the students, and planning production according to the progress of teaching. Meanwhile, the teachers and students also participated in production as though they were the masters and accelerated the completion of the production tasks.

(4) Arrange rationally and handle well the relationship between routine teaching work and the task of cooperation with those outside the school.

The specialty in internal combustion of our college is a newly established specialty with a small number of people but heavy teaching tasks. Notwithstanding this, they still took the initiative in cooperating with the factories to conduct experiments in rotary engine. The teaching and research office in mechanics sent teachers to a machine-building plant to participate in experimental and research on vibratory rollers. They not only promoted production in the factory but also gave impetus to teaching, enriched the teaching content and started the construction of a laboratory for conducting vibratory experiments. At present, we must in particular support the technological reforms and inventions and innovations of the small and medium factories as well as the poor and lower-middle peasants, and help them raise their cultural level and solve technological problems. This is of great significance to the development of industrial and agricultural production and the mechanization of agriculture.

* * *

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Go All Out in Carrying Out Scientific Research with Open Doors

by

the Teaching and Research Unit in Semi-Conducting Macerials of Hopeh Technical Institute

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Oct. 29, 1973)

Our teaching and research unit was established to meet the demand of the development of the electronic industry in our country over the past few years. In order to render contributions to the development of the electronic industry in our country through relying on our own efforts and working independently, we actively carried out research on semi-conducting materials. Over the past few years, we have successively completed various research tasks for the liquid-pressure single-crystal furnace, the liquid-pressure zone-melting single-crystal furnace, the large-size multiaxial liquid-pressure single-crystal furnace, the high-pressure single-crystal furnace, the instrument for measuring the "life-span" of photoconductivity urgently needed in the production of silicon single-crystal products and the new technology for improving the quality of the new silicon single-crystal products. We have also conducted research on the fundamental theories of semiconducting materials. All these researches on the production facilities, technology and basic theories of semi-conducting macerials are in accordance with the practical need of the three great revolutionary movements. We deeply realize that the need of the three great revolutionary movements provides us with a vast world for carrying out scientific research and that we can only do something by gearing ourselves toward the three great revolutionary movements. The fact is as the great revolutionary instructor Engels had pointed out, "Once there is a need of technology in society, such a need can push science forward more than ten universities."

In the process of conducting scientific research, we insist on the three-in-one combination of schools, factories and research units, and the integration of scientific research in school with the mass movement for technical revolution in society, so as to maintain a constant exchange of information between the school and society, and absorb the rich experience of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. Over the past few years, we have set up links and constantly maintained close contacts with over ten factories and research units. In the fields of manpower, material resources and experiences, we have continuously received great support. This is also an important reason for the better development of our scientific research work and the achievement of greater results. Many leading cadres and master-workmen of the factories attached great importance to our production through research of an instrument for measuring the "life-span" of photo-conductivity. Besides their working hours, they used also their spare time and even sacrificed their rest on holidays to give us many valuable suggestions. The leading members of a certain factory transferred here the master-workmen with relatively rich practical experience and also provided us with the best instruments for carrying out investigation and testing work. This enabled

us to discover and solve very quickly the crucial problems in production through research. Practice has proved that in scientific research work, we must unswervingly integrate ourselves with the workers and peasants. Whenever we open the doors more thoroughly and integrate ourselves with the workers and peasants more firmly, results will appear more rapidly in scientific research. Otherwise, scientific research work will be held up; it will take the tortuous path and encounter losses.

Over the past few years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, every item of scientific research work which we have undertaken not only starts from the need of the three great revolutionary movements, but also can take the serving the three great revolutionary movements as the ultimate goal. We popularize as soon as possible the achievement of each scientific research item in the three great revolutionary movements, and in the process of popularizing our achievements, we continuously examine, enrich and develop the results of scientific research to make them perfect and more capable of meeting the needs of the three great revolutionary movements. We popularize the results of scientific research mainly through the following channels: firstly we send small detachments deep into the factories to conduct study and practice together with the broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers and technicians; secondly, we hold short-course training classes in cooperation with the various vocational departments concerned and propagate the new results; thirdly, we energetically receive the broad masses of workers, peasants and technicians in our institute to exchange experiences.

Carrying out scientific research in close integration with teaching is an important measure for promoting a contingent of technician-cadres for the working class. Owing to the promotion of scientific research, our scientific research unit has begun to play an active role in training an enormous contingent of intellectuals for the working class.

Firstly, through the practice of scientific research, the ranks of teachers are steeled. These people have certain theoretical knowledge as well as practical experience. They are well versed in both theory and practice, and are able to talk and act, and are capable of working at a higher or lower level. This group of people attach importance to all the three tasks of teaching, productive labor and scientific research. The teachers conduct both teaching and scientific research. In production, they also can do manual work along with work shifts. The reform of the contingent of teachers has given powerful impetus to the deep-going development of the revolution in education.

Secondly, the continual development of scientific research has led to the establishment of a base for the production of and conducting experiments in semi-conducting materials, including the up-to-date direct-operating furnace and zone-melting furnace for the production of single crystal products, equipment for processing and testing single crystal products, and of the electron microscope unit, the structural analysis unit and the spectro-analysis unit for conducting theoretical research, teaching and experiment in crystalline bodies. A foundation has thus been laid initially for conducting teaching and research in the facilities, technology, theory of semi-conducting materials.

The stream of new results in scientific research has given impetus to the continual renovation of teaching contents based on our own practice and insured our teaching contents of a new level in the development of modern science and technique. Our completed research projects on single-crystal furnace and testing instruments are all of rather high a level. The teaching materials compiled on the basis of the achievements of our own scientific research have yielded better results in teaching. Meanwhile, since we have our own foundation for scientific experiments, we also can critically adopt the advanced techniques of other countries through discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true and make them serve our purpose better.

We absorb the worker-peasant-soldier students to directly participate in scientific research. This is favorable for training the students' ability in analyzing and solving problems, and especially for training their skills in scientific experiments. In order to better accomplish the teaching task of "the preparation and testing of single-crystal products" in the specialty of semi-conductors, on the basis of teaching theory and production practice, we have especially arranged the students to directly participate in the activities of scientific research under the guidance of master-workmen and teachers. The subject chosen is to find out the internal relationship between the production of high-resistance silicon single-crystal products in vacuum, the specific resistance of single-crystal products and the state of the vacuum. This is a problem that urgently needs to be solved in the production of high-resistance single-crystal products in our country and is closely related with the students' subject of study. With the participation of the master-workmen and teachers, the students of the whole class conducted experiments in separate groups. Within a month and a half, they compiled technical materials on the control of the resistivity of high-resistance silicon single crystal products and were lauded by the fraternal units in the meetings of the specialties concerned.

In the practice of scientific research, there is at all times the struggle between the two lines and the two types of thinking: Whether to hold high the red flag of the Party's general line of socialist construction, insist on self-reliance and arduous struggle, shatter superstitution, emancipate the ways of thinking, dare to create new things and strive to surpass the advanced level in the world, or to be contented with staying at a lower level without doing anything and implement "the philosophy of the foreign slaves" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." When we first produced the single-crystal furnace, through making widespread social investigation, analysis and research, we found that the gear-driven single-crystal furnace had the shortcomings of complicated structure and difficulties in production. Therefore, some comrades boldly proposed to shatter the conventions, adopt advanced techniques and produce through research the liquid-pressure single-crystal furnace with simple structure and convenient ways of production. This proposal was immediately opposed by some people as soon as it was put forth. Some said: Other people who specialize in making single-crystal furnaces have not advocated the production of liquid-pressure furnaces. It is difficult enough for us to manufacture a gear-driven single-crystal furnace according to the blueprint. Some even mocked at us, saying that "making a liquid-pressure furnace is 'virtually a wild fantasy'." On hearing these comments, some comrades in the teaching and research unit

wavered in their determination and lost their confidence. Dare they create and take their own road of scientifical and technical development or imitate and trail behind the foreigners at a snail's pace? The ideological struggle was violent. They repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "The wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants, and working intellectuals. If they take their destiny into their own hands, follow a Marxist-Leninist line and take an active attitude in solving problems instead of evading them, there will be no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome." They also criticized the "philosophy of foreign slaves" and "the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace"--the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in scientific research advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and company. All resolved to grasp their own destiny, solve problems with an active attitude and start the struggle of producing through research a liquid-pressure single-crystal furnace under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

We took dialectic materialism as the weapon and insisted on the law of recognition of "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge," constantly carried out practice and summed up experiences, solved the contradictions and moved forward. In order to overcome the technical difficulty of "trailing behind" at a low speed in liquid pressure, we mobilized the masses to fully discuss things and put forward over ten proposals. We repeatedly carried out experiments in the factory and laboratory, tested over fifty thousand data and continuously analyzed and studied things. After three months of continual preparation for fighting, we eventually produced a simple rotary regulating valve for successful application in the single-crystal furnace, which produced high quality slicon single crystal products. We thus found out a new path for solving the problem of micro-regulation for the liquid-pressure gear in our country. These are entirely the results of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on "self-reliance and arduous struggle," in the past three years, by using crude and simple methods and combining indigenous and modern techniques, we have transformed over twenty old sets of apparatus and equipment, which account for over half of the presently available facilities. Some rooms in our laboratory require air filtration, constant temperature and constant humidity. To install such equipment in the past, the state had to invest over ten thousand or even hundreds of thousand yuan and spent one or two years on construction work. We mobilized the masses and relying on our own efforts, we spent only several thousand yuan and a month, and solved the problems of air filtration and air conditioning in the rooms as required.

In the work of scientific research, we must go all out. Under the guidance of the Marxist line, the people must grasp their own destiny; self-reliance and arduous struggle are the concrete embodiment of such mastery. We must rely on our own great efforts, and work through sweat and bitterness. The ways of thinking of the lazybones and cowards who are sluggish and fear difficulties and who consider nothing can work, cannot render contributions to the policy of self-reliance and scaling the pinnacles of science and technique.

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Our scientific research work, in particular research on basic theory, is only at the beginning, and there are many problems. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings, strive to transform our world outlook, go all out, and through modesty and prudence, rise in great vigor and constantly develop new results.

* * *

MILITIA

Militiamen of Various Nationalities of Tibetan Autonomous Region Seriously Study the Documents of the Party's 10th National Congress, Heighten Revolutionary Vigilance and Strengthen the Concept of War Preparedness

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Oct. 30, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA Dispatch from Lhasa, Oct. 29, 1973) Through the great proletarian cultural revolution and especially the tempering of the criticize-Lin and rectify-style campaign, the militiamen of various nationalities of Tibetan Autonomous Region have fought with greater vim and vigor on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements, and made energetic contributions toward the building and defense of the Motherland's frontier.

In the criticize-Lin and rectify-style campaign, the Party committees at various levels of Tibetan Autonomous Region penetratingly criticized the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's crimes in opposing the militia system and sabotaging militia building, further raised their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, effectively strengthened their leadership over militia work, and successively sent out cadres to go deep into the midst of town and chen organs, factories and mines, and villages on grasslands and in pastoral areas and universally gave the militia organizations of the whole region an education and an overhaul. The militia ranks were enabled to swell continuously and a new change was brought about in their spiritual outlook.

The Party committee of the Red Banner People's Commune, Linchih hsien constantly associated the new situation of class struggle prevailing at home and abroad with conducting education in the Party's basic line for the militia. The militiamen's awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle was raised continuously. An effective boost was given to the "implementation of the three aspects" of militia work.

For many years, the Chiakang Militia Platoon of the area of Ali credited with glorious traditions had all along persisted in giving militiamen class education and education in revolutionary traditions. This insured the whole militia platoon's ability to maintain at all times in the three great revolutionary movements the true features of the proletariat and a high degree of revolutionary vigilance. The militiamen said, There are wolves in the mountains and nomads must be on guard at all times; in the world there is imperialism and we must clutch firmly the steel rifle. The broad masses of militiamen of the Red Banner People's Commune, Nach'ü hsien bore firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony." They continuously strengthened their concept of war preparedness and persevered in drilling themselves in the hard way to acquire skills for wiping out the enemy.

In the struggle to maintain social peace and order, consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and defend the Motherland's frontier in cooperation with the PLA, the militiamen of various nationalities of Tibet energetically played their role. Whether in towns and chen or in pastoral areas, many militiamen consciously maintained social peace and order and energetically safeguarded brigades, storehouses, airports and other important construction projects. A resolute blow was dealt to the enemy's sabotage activities. On the defense line in the teeth of the snowstorm, the people of various nationalities rubbed shoulders with the border-defense fighters patrolling, standing guard and vigilantly safeguarding the Motherland's sacred frontier. At present, from the Kangtiszu Range to the two banks of the Nu River, from the grasslands northern Tibet to the slope of the Himalaya Mountains, the broad masses of militiamen could be summoned up at a moment's notice and thrown into battle at once thus casting a "watertight" net of people's war everywhere.

For the cause of building socialism, the militiamen of various nationalities of Tibet displayed the revolutionary spirit of fighting amidst hardship and relying on their own resources and assumed the militant poise of grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. They took the lead in unfolding the mass campaign for "learning from Tach'ing in industry" and "learning from Tachai in agriculre" and constituted a shock force for consolidating and developing the excellent situation in revolution and construction in Tibet.

* * *

Combine Labor with Military Training in Building and Defending the Frontier

- Militiamen of various nationalities of Sinkiang seriously studied the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress to heighten revolutionary vigilance and strengthen the concept of war preparedness

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Oct. 30, 1973)

(NCNA Dispatch from Urumchi, Oct. 29, 1973) The militiamen of various nationalities of 28 border hsien in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region have seriously studied the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress, penetratingly criticized the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's crimes, further heightened their revolutionary vigilance and strengthened their combat preparedness in a determination to join the heroic PLA in getting prepared at all times to annihilate the intruding enemy.

The broad masses of militiamen in various border hsien of Sinkiang are made up of over 10 nationalities including Uighurs, Kazakhs, Kolkozes, Tajiks, Mongols, Sibos, Uzbeks, Tatars, Tahurs, Hans, etc. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war, they rub shoulders with the PLA troops strung along the long frontier line, guarding and building the frontier. They have become an important force in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

After the conclusion of the Party's 10th National Congress, they rapidly whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for the penetrating study of documents, the making of energetic propaganda and the resolute implementation of the spirit of the Party's 10th National Congress. The militia organizations placed in remote mountainous areas such as the Altai Mountains, the T'ien Mountains and the Pamirs Plateau sent out many propaganda teams and groups to wade through streams and climb over snow-capped mountains to go deep into the midst of high-mountain ranches, mountain villages and grasslands to publicize the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress among the broad masses of nomads from household to household.

Inspired by the spirit of the Party's 10th National Congress, militia platoon commander Hsi-erh-ai-li of the Kolkoz nationality of the Yamansu Commune, Wushih hsien who had once happily met with Chairman Mao braved a rainstorm for three consecutive days to cross over three towering mountains between 2,000 and 4,000 meters above sea level and made his way to 17 felt tents to publicize the spirit of the Party's 10th National Congress among the nomads.

Guided by the spirit of the Party's 10th National Congress, the militia organizations at various levels of these border hsien tackled as a matter of top importance the penetrating criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style and the conducting of education in line for further strengthening the militia buildup and firmly carrying out war-preparedness tasks. They aroused the militiamen of various nationalities to take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as a weapon in unfolding penetrating and sustained revolutionary mass criticism against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's

crime in plotting to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Uighur militiamen of the October Commune of Foch'eng hsien, I-li-ha-sa-k'o Autonomous Chou, fought heaven and earth and the class enemies at home and abroad and brought about an ever greater development of production, ever greater economic prosperity, and a better and better life year after year. Such a course followed in their combat career was associated with an effort to fervently sing the praises of the great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and vigorously criticize the reactionary fallacies of Lin Piao and company in smearing the prevailing excellent situation in our country.

Overwhelmed with proletarian indignation, the militiamen of many communes and brigades lashed out at Lin Piao and company's crime in opposing the militia system and sabotaging militia building. In the course of studying the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress and launching a penetrating criticize-Lin and rectify-style campaign, the broad masses of militiamen of Uighur, Kazakh, Sibo, Tahur and other nationalities residing in the areas of Ili and T'ach'eng indignantly denounced the new and old tsars' various vicious courses of action in their subversion and aggression against Sinkiang.

Through study and making criticism, the militiamen of various nationalities continuously raised their awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle and further strengthened their concept of war preparedness. At present, they are implementing more properly the war-preparedness measures energetically carrying out activities to combine labor with military training, strengthening military training and the military-civilian joint alliance and making new contributions toward building and defending the Motherland's frontier.

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CADRES FOR TIBET

Northwest China Institute Trains Cadres for Tibet Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Sian, Nov. 9, 1973)

the tibet nationality institute enrolled 150 students from different parts of tibet this autumn. they are sons and daughters of emancipated serfs or grass-root cadres.

the state provides the students with free education, bed and board and medical service, in addition to monthly pocket money. if a student was working before his enrolment, he continues to receive full pay.

started in 1958 in hsienyang, shensi province, the institute is a comprehensive school of higher learning that specializes in training tibetan and other minority nationalities as cadres for the tibet autonomous region. it has departments in politics, languages, agriculture and animal husbandry, mechanical and electrical engineering, medicine, and finance, in addition to preparatory courses. among the more than 1,000 students now in school are tibetans, huis, mongolians, monbas, lobas, tengs and tus.

the institute in the past dozen years has sent 8,500 graduates to tibet. quite a few are now leaders at various levels. included are pa sang, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and secretary of the tibet autonomous regional party committee, chiangpa chuteh, alternate member of the regional party committee, solang tachi, standing committee member of the regional revolutionary committee, and tsaidan choma, noted woman singer who is a member of the regional party committee. of the 78 members of the committee of the regional women's federation elected at a women's congress this year, 22 are graduates of the institute.

thanks to the current revolution in education, the students and teachers go to factories and rural areas. teaching is conducted in connection with the socialist revolution and construction in tibet, with a view to raising the students' ability to solve problems arising in building a new tibet.

the course in politics centres on dialectical materialism. for instance, the history of social progress is taught to explain that history is not made by gods or heroes but by the slaves. the marxist theory on the national question and the party's national policy are taught.

the medical department has sent teams to investigate common and recurrent diseases in tibet.

teachers of the department of agriculture and animal husbandry went to tibet in september of last year to start crop and livestock breeding farms and veterinary centres for teaching, research and production. they have reclaimed wasteland to grow fruit trees and vegetables, prepared experimental plots and trial-produced hormones for plants. cadres and teachers of the finance department investigated 50 units around shigatse, nagchuka and other areas since arriving in tibet in october of last year. they also trained 160 accountants for local departments.

these activities gave them a good opportunity to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen.

the institute organizes teachers and students to visit peking, the capital, and revolutionary centres like shaoshan, anyuan, chingkangshan and yenan and other institutes. this has helped forge closer links with society and enrich the teaching content.

the different departments and specialities have in the past two years compiled 67 kinds of teaching materials running to three million words as a result of investigations of actual situations.

the school leadership pays great attention to increasing the percentage of minority nationality teachers. now 21 per cent of the staff are tibetans and tibetan cadres at the school and department levels are twice the number in 1965. hsiehjao tunchu, chairman of the institute revolutionary committee, is a veteran tibetan cadre with nearly 40 years' service to the revolution. changmula, now 28, is a standing committee member of the institute party committee and deputy secretary of the general party branch of the department of politics. a serf's daughter, she was forced to do unpaid service at the age of 9 for a manorial lord. the party organization sent her to study in the institute after she was emancipated.

the tibet nationality institute covers an area of 372,000 square metres and has a total floor space of 72,000 square metres. it has spacious classroom buildings, student dormitories and a library with more than 100,000 books. it has a sports ground, gymnasiums and factories for teaching purposes. other facilities include a 100-bed hospital, a school for the staff's children which offer primary and secondary education, and children-care centres.

tibet, which did not have complete primary school before liberation, now has about 2,000 primary schools. the administrative regions and counties have secondary schools.

PUMP WELLS

Well-Sinking Drive in North China Province

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Nov. 9, 1973)

one hundred and fifty thousand pump wells have been sunk in the rural areas of the north china province of hopei since last winter, twice as many as originally planned.

this brings irrigation to over 306,000 hectares of land. the province's summer grain output surpassed the previous peak in spite of drought in the first half of this year. autumn harvests are generally bigger than in previous years.

party organizations at various levels have in the past two years mobilized the people to sink wells. mountainous chengteh region in north hopei lacks surface water and used to suffer from dry spells. the peasants started a movement to find underground water and have sunk 8,000 pump wells since the beginning of this year. this is more than all opened in the previous 20 years.

to speed up the work, the tangshan administrative region enlarged its well-sinking teams from 30,000 to 80,000 people this year. about 10,000 cadres of the regional, county and commune levels are on the spot to lead the work. the region has sunk 25,000 new wells, treble last year's figure.

more than 50,000 operators have been trained in this region, averaging two for every pump in most production teams.

wells are being sunk to different depths and in a planned distribution to tap underground water from various strata.

the industrial departments of the province contributed their share to fighting drought. up to last september, they turned out 94,000 diesel engines, 2.3 times that in the corresponding 1972 period.

GRAIN HARVEST

Good Harvest on Northeast China Plain

(NCNA-English Changchun, Nov. 9, 1973)

more than 3,330,000 hectares of farmland on the plain in central kirin province, northeast china, gave a 30 per cent increase in kaoliang, maize, millet and rice output this year compared with 1972 results.

this area has provided the state with 1.5 million tons of grain each year in recent years. people's communes there are now busy handing over the grain tax and selling their surplus to the state.

bigger output was reported by yushu county, which supplied the state with three hundred thousand tons of grain in each of the past three years, and other counties. many communes topped the three-ton-per-hectare target set by the national programme for the development of agriculture. the hsiaohsiang production team in yushu county harvested 7.5 tons of grain and soyabean per hectare last year and went on to produce more this year.

the cadres and commune members worked hard and self-reliantly to achieve the good harvest. they have improved farming conditions and fought vigorously against natural calamities. grain output in fuyu county used to be low because dry spells were frequent. encouraged by the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, the cadres and peasants have in the past few years sunk 900 wells and built 80 pumping stations and more than 20 reservoirs and ponds. this helps enlarge the irrigated acreage. the county got its best harvest this year although it was hit by dry spells last spring and autumn.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Football Team Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 9, 1973)

the chinese football "b" team led by tsao szu-hui left here for home yesterday after concluding its friendly visit to albania.

a. tahiri, vice-chairman of the albanian state physical training and sports committee, and others were at the airport to see the chinese guests off.

during its stay in albania, the chinese football team had seven friendly matches with albanian footballers. it was warmly welcomed by the albanian people wherever it went.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Algeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1973)

an eight-member chinese youth delegation left here by air today for a friendly visit to algeria. the delegation, with liu chun-yi, secretary of the kwangtung provincial committee of the communist youth league of china, as its leader and keng shih-chung, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the c.y.l., as its deputy leader, will be guests of the youth organization of the front of national liberation of algeria.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and ou tang-liang, chia hsueh-chien, yu chung-hao and other leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Premier Chou En-lai and Minister Liu Hsiang-ping Meet Argentine Scientific and Cultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1973)

premier chou en-lai and minister of public health liu hsiang-ping, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with domingo liotta, secretary of state of public health of the ministry of social welfare, his wife, and all members of the argentine scientific and cultural delegation he is leading.

e. ros, charge d'affaires a.i. of the argentine embassy here, was present on the occasion.

present were members of the delegation amadeo pisanu, raul oliveri, guillermo pujadas, alberto d'angelo, ricardo pichel, carlos fiore, leila bueno, and madame pisanu.

also present were huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health, cheng wei-chih, chinese ambassador to argentina, and leading members of departments concerned and staff members, including hsueh kung-cho, chen teh-ho, chu chuan-hsien, chu chao, wu ying-kai, huang shih-kang and chao chung-hsin.

Argentine Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet for Argentine Scientific and Cultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1973)

e. ros, charge d'affaires ad interim of the argentine embassy here, gave a banquet at the embassy premise this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the argentine scientific and cultural delegation led by domingo liotta, secretary of state of public health of the ministry of social welfare.

among the guests at the banquet were liu hsiang-ping, minister, and huang shu-tse, vice-minister, of public health; chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; lin ping, director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and leading members of departments concerned and medical workers, including chen teh-ho, hsiao teh, chu chuan-hsien, huang chia-szu, hsueh kung-

cho, chu chao, wu ying-kai, shang teh-yen, hsin yu-ling and kuo chia-chiang.

at the reception which was filled with warm expressions of friendship, domingo liotta and liu hsiang-ping toasted the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the people of china and argentina and of friendly relations and cooperations between the medical workers of the two countries.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister on China Visit

(NCNA-English Canberra, Nov. 8, 1973)

australian prime minister e.g. whitlam referred to his visit to china in a statement to the house of representatives yesterday.

he said that his recent visit to china was the first by an australian prime minister. it notably advanced friendship and understanding between china and australia.

"i consider that my visit symbolised the successful ending of a generation of lost contact between australia and the most populous nation on earth," he noted.

referring to his talks with chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai, whitlam said, "the discussions extended over a very wide range of international issues of interest to both countries.

"i believe that we now have a much greater understanding of the chinese attitudes on these issues. i believe, too, that on the chinese side, there is now a much clearer and first-hand understanding of our policies." the warmth of the reception he and his party received in peking demonstrates that china recognises "the growing importance of australia as a middle power, especially in the asian and pacific region," he added.

he listed the concrete agreements reached between china and australia, including those on the promotion of trade relations, the development of cultural, scientific and technological exchanges and the exchange of visits of

personnel. he expressed the belief that his visit "will lead to the development of a more meaningful relationship and a continuing dialogue with china."

whitlam also referred to his visit to japan.

Australian Paper on Whitlam's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Melbourne, Nov. 8, 1973)

the "vanguard", organ of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist), in an article today says that australian prime minister whitlam's visit to china has further promoted friendship between the australian and chinese peoples.

the article says that the establishment of diplomatic relations between australia and china was warmly welcomed by all sections of the australian people. since then relations between the two peoples have greatly developed. the warm reception accorded the kwangchow acrobatic troupe by the australian people is a vivid expression of the real sentiments of friendship between the two peoples.

the article expresses support for the australian government's correct steps such as troops withdrawal from indochina and opposition to racism.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Queen of Britain Visits Chinese Exhibition

(NCNA-English London, Nov. 8, 1973)

queen elizabeth ii paid a visit to the chinese exhibition of historical relics here today.

the queen, accompanied by chinese ambassador sung chih-kuang and his wife chang ju, and lord trevelyan, chairman of the chinese exhibition council of london, viewed carefully all the relics on display and appreciated especially a bronze galloping horse, the jade suit threaded with gold

wire as well as a pottery horse with green, yellow and brown glaze from the tomb of prince yung tai. the queen said it was a remarkable exhibition in which many british people had shown tremendous interest.

present on the occasion were lord thomson of fleet, chairman of the thomson organization; c.d. hamilton, chairman of "the times"; and sir thomas monnington, president of the royal academy of arts.

chinese ambassador sung chih-kuang presented a gift to the queen at the end of her visit.

during the past six weeks beginning september 28, the exhibition has attracted more than 290,000 visitors, a record high for art exhibitions in london.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Cambodian Kingdom's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1973)

acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai today sent a message to samdech norodom sihanouk and samdech penn nouth, most warmly congratulating them on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the national day of the kingdom of cambodia. full text of the message reads:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia,

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

canton

on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the national day of the kingdom of cambodia, we wish to extend, on behalf of the chinese government and people, our warmest congratulations to you and to the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia and the fraternal cambodian people.

under the outstanding leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, the heroic cambodian people have long waged a determined struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in defence of the independence, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity of their motherland. in the last three years and more, the cambodian people, rallying closely around the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, have given full play to their patriotism and revolutionary heroism, dealt heavy blows at the enemy on all fronts and achieved brilliant victories one after another. the cambodian people's armed forces of national liberation are fighting bravely and growing stronger and stronger in the course of their fight. the royal government of national union of cambodia, whose international prestige is rising higher and higher, recently won another inspiring victory at the fourth conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries. the tremendous victories of the cambodian people constitute an important contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the asian and other peoples of the world.

at present, the situation is very favourable to the just struggle of the cambodian people. the traitorous lon nol clique is beset with difficulties at home and abroad, threatened by crises on all fronts and extremely isolated. we are convinced that the cambodian people, united as one and persevering in struggle, will surely defeat the traitorous lon nol clique and attain the sacred goal set by the "five-point declaration" and the political programme of the national united front of cambodia.

the chinese and cambodian peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. between us there exists a profound friendship which has stood the test of protracted struggle. the chinese people will, as always, stand for ever on the side of the cambodian people and firmly support them in their just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory is won

exclamation

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, november 8, 1973

Farewell Reception Given in Name of Samdech Penn Nouth for Special Envoy Ieng Sary

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1973)

in the name of samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, foreign minister sarin chhak gave a warm farewell reception at the great hall of the people here this evening for ieng sary, special envoy of the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c., who is scheduled to return to cambodia.

among the guests attending the reception were vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china keng piao, minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army hsiang chung-hua and leading members of other departments concerned including han tsung-cheng, shen chien, kuo lu, yen chun, teng kang, ku wen-hua and ting hsueh-sung.

also present were ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. now in peking: chau seng, chan youran, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol, keat chhon and his wife, and thiounn prasith.

foreign minister sarin chhak spoke at the reception.

foreign diplomatic envoys to china were also present.

Warm Greetings to Cambodian People's Glorious National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1973)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "warm greetings to the cambodian people's glorious national day" which reads as follows:

today is the 20th anniversary of the national day of the kingdom of cambodia. the chinese people extend with friendly sentiments warm greetings to the fraternal cambodian people on their national day and acclaim the splendid victories they have won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

cambodia is an ancient country with a long history and magnificent culture. the cambodians are heroic people with a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggle. under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, they have waged for long a resolute struggle against subversion, aggression and sabotage committed by imperialism and its lackeys. the government of the kingdom of cambodia has always pursued a policy of peace and neutrality, safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty and supported the just struggles of the people of various countries. the cambodian people's heroic struggle enjoys the praise and support of all the justice-upholding states and people and makes positive contributions to the anti-imperialist cause of the people of asia, africa and latin america.

displaying dauntless heroism, defying sacrifices and advancing wave upon wave, the cambodian people, under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, have in the past three years and more launched a struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggression and a punitive war against the traitorous lon nol clique and won one great victory after another. now, the royal government of national union of cambodia has gained control over 90 per cent of the cambodian territory with more than 80 per cent of the population. administrations at various levels in the liberated areas have grown and become more consolidated daily and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces have rapidly grown in strength through fighting. the r.g.n.u.c. enjoys warm support from the broad masses of the people at home and ever rising prestige abroad. following the recognition of the r.g.n.u.c. as the sole legal government of cambodia at the 4th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, the united nations general assembly recently adopted the proposal of the general committee for the inclusion of the item of "restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations" in the agenda of its current session. this is another strong proof that the cambodian people enjoy abundant support in their just cause and have friends all over the world.

at present, the situation in cambodia continues to develop in a direction favourable to the cambodian people. since the beginning of this year, the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people have won fresh military successes on vast battlefields by launching successive offensives on the enemy, cutting important communication lines and tightening their encirclement of phnompenh and other cities under the temporary control of the lon nol clique. in battles during the rainy season from last may to october, the people's national liberation armed forces wiped out a large number of enemy effectives and captured a lot of war materials. whereas the lon nol clique bottled up in phnompenh is beset with difficulties

at home and abroad, ridden with growing crises and heading for defeat and collapse. it can be said with certainty that so long as they strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, the heroic cambodian people are bound to win victory in the war and achieve national liberation.

china and cambodia are friendly neighbours and the peoples of the two countries are close comrades-in-arms. our two peoples have always encouraged and supported each other and forged a profound militant friendship in the common struggle against imperialism. we are deeply convinced that the long-standing brotherly friendship between the chinese and cambodian peoples will certainly increase with each passing day.

Cambodian Special Envoy Ieng Sary Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA- English Peking, Nov. 9, 1973)

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the royal government of national union and the national united front of cambodia, left here for home by special plane this morning.

he was honoured at a farewell banquet given on the evening of november 6 by chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier.

seeing the special envoy off at the airport this morning were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, chang chun-chiao, standing committee member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and lu wei-chao, sun hao, mao pao-chung and hsiao huang.

present at the airport were ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia sarin chhak, chau seng, chan youran, thiounn mumm and keat chhon and madame keat chhon, and other distinguished cambodian guests in peking.

also present were hyun jun keuk, ambassador to china of the democratic people's republic of korea, nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam.

special envoy ieng sary is being accompanied from peking to hanoi by shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and general duong sam ol and thiounn prasith, ministers of the r.g.n.u.c.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Head of State Receives Chinese Table Tennis Players

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1973)

colonel ignatius k. acheampong, chairman of the national redemption council and head of state of ghana, received all members of the szechwan provincial table tennis team of china led by ni tse in accra thursday afternoon, according to a report from that city.

they had a warm and friendly conversation. chinese ambassador to ghana ko hua was present on the occasion.

the chinese team arrived in accra on thursday morning. it was warmly welcomed at the airport by director of the ghanaian sports council imoru lafia, chairman of the table tennis association of ghana major ayeb bampoe and ghanaian table tennis players.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets First Guyanese Ambassador to China David Arthur Singh

(NCNA- English Peking, Nov. 9, 1973)

premier chou en-lai this evening met and had a friendly conversation with david arthur singh, first ambassador to china of the co-operative republic of guyana, and his wife.

present on the occasion were foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, and chen teh-ho and chu chuan-hsien.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA- English Peking, Nov. 9, 1973)

president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with all members of a friendship delegation from the japanese tourist circles. leader of the delegation is fujio suganuma and secretary general, keitaro nakamura.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chang yu, chin su-cheng, lu peng-fei and tuan yun.

the japanese friends arrived here on november 5 after visiting kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai, nanking and sian.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Men's and Women's Basketball Teams Arrive in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 9, 1973)

chinese men's and women's basketball teams arrived here by train today for a friendly visit to korea.

the teams were welcomed at the railway station by yang su bong, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee of korea, kim song hwan, chairman of the korean basketball association, as well as korean basketball players.

also on hand was shih kuo-pao, first secretary of the chinese embassy here.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Table Tennis Team Concludes Visit in Mali

(NCNA-English Bamako, Nov. 8, 1973)

china's szechwan provincial table tennis team, led by ni tse left here this morning for ghana at the conclusion of its friendly visit to mali.

the chinese players were given a warm send-off at the airport by chaick diakite, president of the malian table tennis federation.

chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh was also present.

during the chinese players' stay in mali they visited bamako and sikasso and had three friendly matches with malian players. they also gave two exhibition matches, one before the workers at the tea processing factory in farako and the other before students in bamako. at both places they were warmly applauded by the spectators.

chinese ambassador meng yueh gave a reception in honour of the visiting team on the evening of november 6.

the malian table tennis federation also gave a reception last evening in their honour. at the reception, there was a warm feeling of friendship marked by the singing of chinese revolutionary songs, including "we have friends all over the world," by the chinese guests and the dancing of traditional dances by the malian players.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Minister Gives Reception for Kwangchow Acrobatic Troupe

(NCNA-English Wellington, Nov. 9, 1973)

henry l.j. may, minister of local government and internal affairs of new zealand, gave a reception here this afternoon in honour of the visiting kwangchow acrobatic troupe from china in the legislative council chamber of the parliament house.

the reception was attended by 200 people including minister of overseas trade and associate minister of foreign affairs j.a. walding, former prime minister sir keith holyoake and chairman of the wellington branch of the new zealand-china society jack hoe. government officials, members of parliament and people from various circles as well as representatives of overseas chinese were also present.

attending the reception was also chinese ambassador pei tsien-chang.

at the reception minister henry may made a speech of welcome. on behalf of the government and people of new zealand, he welcomed the chinese troupe to new zealand. allan highet, member of parliament, in his speech also expressed welcome to the chinese guests. speaking in reply, leader of the troupe li wei-ying thanked the hosts for their warm welcome and hospitality.

at the end of the reception the chinese artistes gave some performances.

the reception was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese PLA Men's Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1973)

a men's basketball team of the chinese people's liberation army left here by air this evening for a friendly visit to pakistan. leader of the team is lu ting and deputy leader, chou ching-yi.

the team was seen off at the airport by hua nan, deputy secretary-general, and liu yung-shou, deputy director of the propaganda department, of the p.l.a. general political department; wang yueh-hsi, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; wang wen-chung and mou tso-yun, leading members of departments concerned of the physical culture and sports commission; and representatives of chinese sportsmen.

present were military attaches of the pakistan embassy here col. a.g. abid and commander m.a. qureshi.

Chinese PLA Men's Basketball Team Arrives in Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peshawar, Nov. 9, 1973)

the men's basketball team of the chinese people's liberation army arrived in islamabad today for a friendly visit to pakistan at the invitation of the pakistan armed forces.

it was met at the airport by g.r. kiernander, deputy chief of the general staff and president of the army control committee, and other officials in sports circles as well as basketball coaches and players from rawalpindi.

military attache sun pi-jung and other officials of the chinese embassy were also at the airport.

after a brief stop in islamabad, the chinese team left by air for peshawar. it was welcomed at the peshawar airport by air commodore rifat mahmood, president of the pakistan services sports control board, and local basketball coaches and players.

later, air marshal zafar chaudhery, chief of staff of the pakistan air force received the chinese p.l.a. men's basketball team at the air force headquarters here.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Premier Chou En-lai Meets First Senegalese Ambassador to China Aly Dioum

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1973)

premier chou en-lai this evening met and had a friendly conversation with aly dioum, first ambassador of the republic of senegal to china, and his wife.

present on the occasion were foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, and chao yuan and chu chuan-hsien.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Premier Chou En-lai Has Another Round of Talks with President Stevens

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1973)

premier chou en-lai had another round of talks with dr. siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone, in a sincere and friendly atmosphere here this afternoon.

President Stevens Holds Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1973)

dr. siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone, hosted a banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife hsu han-ping; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present.

also present were the distinguished sierra leone guests accompanying president stevens on the visit, sierra leone ambassador to china r.e.k. taylor-smith and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the sierra leone embassy here.

the banquet was held in the great hall of the people, and the national flags of the two countries hung in the banquet hall.

proposing a toast at the banquet, president stevens expressed appreciation for the friendly sentiments embodied in premier chou en-lai's speech at the banquet he gave in honour of the distinguished guests from sierra leone. president stevens said: "when the heart is full the mouth is empty and there is very little i can add to what i have already said, but, i want to assure chairman mao tsetung, yourself mr. premier and other members of the government of the people's republic of china that you and your government hold an important place in our hearts and that we will do everything possible to strengthen the ties of friendship which have already brought our two governments and peoples together."

in his toast, premier chou en-lai, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu, the chinese government and the chinese people, thanked president stevens for his warm and friendly speech.

he said: "his excellency the president's visit to china has been a complete success. gratifying results have been achieved in our cordial and friendly talks during the last few days, and the friendly relations and cooperation between china and sierra leone will certainly advance to a new stage."

premier chou en-lai spoke highly of the fact that "the great african people, who are closing their ranks more and more in the just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, big-power hegemonism, white racism and zionism, are playing a great militant role in the international arena, setting a glorious example of unity to the third world."

"we are confident that the great african people will redouble their efforts, persist in unity and struggle and win still greater victories in the struggles ahead," the premier concluded.

their toasts were followed by the band playing the national anthems of china and sierra leone respectively. during the course of the banquet, guests and hosts repeatedly toasted the constant development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and sierra leone and of the

friendship between the people of both countries and the daily strengthening of the great unity between the people of africa and the rest of the third world.

also present at the banquet were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee hu yu-chih and lo shu-chang; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned, including ho ying, chou hua-min, chang ling-pin, teng tung-che, yang tien-kuei, hsiao peng, ma yi, hsieh hsin-ho, tang ke, chien hsin-chung, chang pin, li ching-chuan, ting kuo-yu, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, ti fu-tsai, yang chi, chang chi-chih, li che-fu, pan fei, wang shou-hsiang, li shih-an, fu yu-fang and li jui-huan, as well as chinese ambassador to sierra leone chao cheng-yi.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

President Stevens Pays Visits in Peking

(NCNA-English - Peking, Nov. 9, 1973)

president siaka stevens and the other distinguished sierra leone guests on his party, in the company of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-minister of metallurgical industry yang tien-kuei, today paid a visit to the peking iron mine where they received a rousing welcome from the workers.

an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and sierra leone prevailed at this mining area which is located in miyun county northeast of the city of peking. upon their arrival by special train, the distinguished guests were greeted by several hundred bouquet-waving welcomers. president stevens walked up to a height overlooking the mining area to watch the operations of ore extraction. pointing at an open-cut work face, the host told the distinguished guests that the mine was constructed by the workers in 1969 in accordance with chairman mao's instruction "develop the mining industry". it now provides a handy source of iron ore for the capital iron and steel company. accompanied by cheng shao-ning, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the company, and chin huai-

che, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the iron mine, president stevens and his party inspected the processes of loading, transport, crushing and ore dressing.

president stevens also made a trip today to the miyun reservoir where he saw the power station and the dam.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese National Men's Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1973)

the sudanese national men's basketball team led by ahmed ali osman, vice-director of the sports department of the ministry of culture and information, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here by train this afternoon on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was seen off at the railway station by leading member of the chinese basketball association mou tso-yun, leading member of department concerned under the state physical culture and sports commission chou cheng, as well as chinese basketball coaches and players.

present were sudanese ambassador to china abdelwahab zainulabidin and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the sudanese embassy here.

lim guk jong, third secretary of the korean embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

China's Hupeh Provincial Football Team Leaves Dar Es Salaam for Home

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Nov. 8, 1973)

the hupeh provincial football team of china with tsou tso-sheng as leader and ma chang-ching as deputy leader left here for home this morning after a friendly visit to tanzania.

they were seen off at the airport by k.b. abdallah, sports official of the tanzanian ministry of national education, and members of the tanzanian national sports council and the tanzanian football association.

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen was also present at the airport to see them off.

on the evening of november 6, the tanzanian football association gave a reception in honour of the chinese football team. attending the reception were chairman of the coast regional committee of the tanganyika african national union o. londo, junior minister for health m. nyanganyi, chairman of the tanzanian national sports council dominic hangi and personages from the sports circles here.

chinese ambassador li yao-wen gave a farewell reception for the chinese team yesterday evening. the reception was attended by o. londo, dominic hangi, and other leading members of tanzanian sports organizations.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Deputy Director of Hsinhua Concludes Visit to Turkey

(NCNA-English Ankara, Nov. 7, 1973)

mu ching, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, left here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to yugoslavia after concluding his 12-day friendly visit in turkey.

during his stay in turkey, he attended the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the republic of turkey and visited ankara, istanbul, adana and other places.

chinese ambassador to turkey liu chun gave a reception on the occasion of mu ching's trip.

present at the reception were semih akbil, director of the state information organization in the prime minister's office and director-general of the information department of the foreign ministry; atilla onuk, director of the anatolia news agency; and other high-ranking officials of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND UN

Representatives of Third World Countries Denounce South African Authorities' Repression of Namibian People

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 7, 1973)

representatives of the countries of the third world, especially those from africa, spoke at the meetings of the fourth committee of the united nations general assembly during the debate on the question of namibia from october 24 to november 6, exposing the racial discrimination, apartheid and brutal repression by the reactionary south african authorities against the people of namibia and expressing their firm support to the namibian people's heroic struggle against the brutal rule of the south african authorities and for national independence.

representatives of the national liberation movement organizations in namibia and other organizations supporting the people's struggle of namibia also made statements at the meetings.

paul lusaka, speaking as the representative of zambia and president of the united nations council for namibia, introduced the council's report for 1973 at the beginning of the debate. he said that the conduct of the vorster regime over the past year made it imperative for the united nations to take decisive action to compel the reactionary south african authorities to withdraw from namibia. the illegal occupation of namibia by south africa could no longer be tolerated.

the colonialist policy of south africa had left the people of namibia with no alternative but to intensify their armed struggle, he said.

the council for namibia had expressed to the u.n. secretary-general its opposition to any continuation of the u.n. contact with the illegal regime. the contacts were

detrimental to the interests of the people of namibia, he pointed out.

mishake muyongo, acting vice-president of the south west africa people's organization, said that the people of namibia had renewed their political resistance, taken the liberation struggle into their own hands and vindicated their right to self-determination and independence by all means necessary.

he said that the vorster regime had intensified its methods of repression, particularly since it had engaged in a dialogue with the u.n. secretary general.

simon sabimbona, representative of burundi, said that it was obvious that the south african authorities had no intention of withdrawing from namibia. as is well-known, many member states of the u.n. were against the continuation of the contacts between the united nations and the south african regime.

tarico osman hyder, representative of pakistan, and cherif bachir djigo, representative of senegal, stated that direct contacts between the u.n. and the south african regime had been injurious to the cause of namibia and they should now be terminated.

many representatives stated that foreign powers should refrain from collaborating with the south african authorities.

paul rupia, representative of tanzania, said that those member states having investments in namibia and raping the territory's mineral wealth should be condemned.

albert foungui, representative of congo, pointed out that certain western powers supported the racist regime in order to gain economic profits and that actions should be taken to fight against the coalition of suppressors and racists.

many representatives declared that their countries would give assistance to the namibian people to win further success in their struggle against the racial colonialist regime of south africa.

petraq pojani, representative of albania, said that his delegation condemned vigorously the colonial and racist policy of the south african authorities against the people of namibia and fully supported the struggle of the people to ensure their right of self-determination. all member states should give them assistance to exercise their rights of self-determination, he added.

suhail shuhaiber, representative of kuwait, said that his government opposed any policy of fragmentation of namibia under any pretext, be it "bantustans" or any other political system aimed to weaken the struggle of the namibian people.

mampuya musumgayi nkuembe, representative of zaire, said that his government would support any action to accelerate the independence of the namibian people.

chinese representative chuang yen pointed out that the namibian people's heroic struggle against the brutal rule of the south african authorities and for national independence is perfectly just. he said: "numerous asian, african and latin american countries as well as all the countries and people that uphold justice firmly maintain that the illegal rule of south africa in namibia must be ended, the national unity and territorial integrity of namibia must be defended and that the south african authorities' policy of divide-and-rule must be opposed. they hold that the namibian people are entitled to inviolable national rights and basic human rights. they oppose the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination pursued by the south african authorities and call for the release of political prisoners by the south african authorities. however, in order to strangle the national liberation movement and preserve their immense economic interests in southern africa, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are giving energetic support to the south african colonialist authorities, trying to consolidate the latter's fascist rule in all respects. herein lies the important reason why the question of namibia has remained unresolved over the past two decades and more and why the south african authorities have dared to reject the relevant u.n. resolutions."

he went on: "it should be pointed out in particular that in the past year and more the south african authorities have exploited their 'dialogue' with the u.n. secretary-general with the malicious intent to deceive the world opinion and extricate themselves from isolation so as to intensify their colonialist rule in namibia. the facts show that the 'dialogue' has brought no positive results. on the contrary, it has added to the difficulties of the namibian people in their struggle for independence and made it possible for the south african racist colonialist regime to use the united nations as a cover for its multifarious schemes and crimes. the relevant resolution adopted by the tenth summit conference of the oau explicitly asked the united nations to stop its contacts with south africa that are detrimental to the interests of the namibian people. the u.n. council for namibia and the special committee on decolonization have also reaffirmed their just stand of firmly opposing the 'dialogue'. we consider that such a position is entirely correct and we firmly support it."

"in the opinion of the chinese delegation, the correct way of solving the question of namibia is: the correct position on the question of namibia repeatedly affirmed by the general assembly and the security council must be adhered to; the south african authorities must immediately end their illegal occupation of namibia and withdraw

their military and police forces as well as their administration from namibia, so that the namibian people may achieve independence as an integral whole free from any outside interference," he added.

chuang yen said that the current situation in africa is excellent. "the chinese government and people are deeply convinced that the namibian people will strengthen their unity, persevere in protracted struggle and overcome all difficulties on their road of advance and, with the assistance of the justice-upholding countries and people in africa and the rest of the world, completely drive out the south african racist colonialists and attain national independence and liberation."

the chinese representative concluded by saying: "the chinese delegation requests that the current session of the general assembly and all related u.n. organs, in observance of the charter principle, should adopt all possible measures to give earnest and firm support to the just struggle of the namibian people. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly stand on the side of the namibian people and give them support to the best of our ability until they win final victory."

Soviet Revisionists' Disarmament Fraud Exposed at UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 8, 1973)

speaking on the question of the world disarmament conference at the first committee of the u.n. general assembly on november 6, chinese representative wang ming-hsiu reaffirmed the chinese government's principled stand on this question and exposed the vicious purpose of soviet social imperialism in peddling the convocation of such a conference in hurry.

he said: "china's position on the question of disarmament has been clear and consistent. we have always been in favour of disarmament and, at the same time, we have always been opposed to the various deceptive tricks on the question of disarmament played by the superpowers, particularly the soviet union. at present, the superpowers are armed to the teeth with nuclear weapons, placing the people of the whole world under their nuclear threat. in order to contend for world hegemony, they are engaged in frenzied arms expansion and war preparations in a drive to seek nuclear supremacy. in these circumstances, will it be possible to stop the arms race, especially nuclear arms race? is not the so-called reduction of military

budget by ten per cent a sheer hypocricy and open deception? in the present world situation, the key to the question of disarmament obviously lies in the nuclear disarmament of the two superpowers."

he stressed that if the world disarmament conference is to be held, there must be clear aims and the necessary pre-conditions, so as to break the nuclear threat of the superpowers and ensure that the conference will be conducive to the realization of nuclear disarmament. failing this, if any form of disarmament conference is to be held purposelessly, it will suit the superpowers' needs of deceiving the world people by their empty talk about disarmament.

he went on to reaffirm the chinese delegation's stand that a clear aim must be set for the world disarmament conference, that is to discuss the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and as the first step, to reach an agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons by all the nuclear countries. in order to ensure that all countries of the world, big or small, can attend the conference on an equal footing and free from any threat, all the nuclear countries, especially the soviet union and the united states, must declare that they undertake the following obligations: (1) not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances, particularly not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-weapon-free zones; (2) dismantle all military bases, including nuclear bases, set up on the territories of other countries and withdraw all their armed forces, including nuclear forces, from abroad.

wang ming-hsiu said: "however, in the past two years, the two superpowers have refused to accept these reasonable proposals. the soviet union, in particular, has so far not dared to come forward with a direct reply, and the only thing it has done is to wilfully distort and slander the above-just propositions of the chinese delegation. while evading the essence of the matter, the soviet union has tried by every possible means to impose a world disarmament conference that can solve no problems on various countries of the world. this can only further expose its ugly features of sham disarmament and genuine arms expansion."

he added: "the soviet proposal for convening a world disarmament conference is a fraud. throughout the past decade and more, the soviet union has been peddling general and complete disarmament and repeatedly put forward proposals for convening a world disarmament conference, masquerading itself as the angel of peace and the standard bearer of disarmament. but what has the soviet union done over the past years? while energetically developing conventional weapons, it is expanding its nuclear arsenal on an unprecedented scale and at an unparalleled tempo and is feverishly expanding its ocean-going naval force. in the past decade, its intercontinental ballistic missiles have reportedly increased more than ten times and its submarine-launched ballistic

missiles as well as the size of its "strategic rocket forces" have also increased many fold. it has also developed abms and mirvs. the total tonnage of warships of various types has doubled. its fleets sail almost to every ocean of the world. at the same time, the soviet union has been steadily expanding and strengthening its forces and bases on foreign soil. over the past decade and more, the soviet union has been talking about disarmament day in and day out while actually engaging in ceaseless arms expansion. on the question of disarmament, the soviet union has been saying one thing and doing another, and it is a downright double-dealer. the above facts fully show that the soviet proposal for a world disarmament conference is aimed at spreading a peace smokescreen to lull the world people and covering up its ugly social-imperialist features of aggression and expansion with the mask of detente."

wang ming-hsiu refuted various deceptive allegations spread by the soviet union on the convocation of the world disarmament conference. to propagate that such a conference will limit arms race and strengthen international security is sheer deceptive talk. the past decade and more has seen the convocation of innumerable disarmament conferences in various forms and the conclusion of disarmament agreements and treaties of various descriptions. however, the more the talk about disarmament, the larger the armaments of the superpowers, and the more unbridled their aggression and expansion. the gravest menace to international security emanated and still emanates from the superopwer policies of aggression, expansion and hegemony. no one with common sense will believe that through another disarmament conference which is tantamount to an "empty talk club", the soviet union and the other superpower will abandon such policies and bring peace and security to the world.

he added that the assertion that the convocation of a world disarmament conference will contribute towards supporting the national liberation movement is ridiculous indeed. countless facts have shown that it is the two superpowers which are undermining and suppressing the national liberation movement. the present situation in the middle east is a vivid case in point. who could believe that the convocation of a world disarmament conference would make them reduce their armaments, abandon their policies of aggression and expansion, give up their evil ways and turn over a new leaf? the soviet union tries to use the disarmament conference to spread illusions for peace and paralyse the fighting will of the people. national liberation depends mainly on the people's struggle, and the "disarmament conference" is of no help to the national liberation movement. the soviet union also asserts that the convocation of the world disarmament conference will contribute to the social and economic progress of the developing countries. this is utterly groundless. it is deceitful to assert that the

conference could compel the superopwers, imperialism and colonialism to stop their plunder and exploitation of the developing countries and provide aid to these countries with the money saved from disarmament. it is all the more a design with ulterior aims to ask the developing countries to disarm themselves and engage in peaceful construction with smug complacency. the developing countries are already in grave shortage of defensive weapons. if one asks them to further reduce their armament, is he not intentionally asking them to disarm themselves in the face of foreign aggression? in the absence of any guarantee for political independence and state sovereignty, how can there be any talk about economic development?

the chinese representative said in conclusion; "at present, the soviet union is again saying volubly that the time has come to begin preparations for convening a world disarmament conference. we must be vigilant against this, and we must resolutely oppose and expose the multifarious deceptive tricks of the soviet union in proposing the preparation for and convening of a world disarmament conference, so as not to allow it to succeed in its scheme of covering up its armament race and aggressive expansion and lulling and deceiving the world people by its empty talk about disarmament. some say that it is preferable to have the conference started first and then various proposals can be discussed at the conference. such an idea may be motivated by a good desire, but it will lead precisely into the trap set by the soviet union. in our opinion, since the superpowers have refused to set clear aims for the conference and refused to under-take the afore-said two obligations set forth by us, the current session of the general assembly should not take a concrete decision on the convening of a world disarmament conference, nor is it advisable to proceed with the preparatory work by setting up any form of preparatory organ".

CHINA AND US

Li Hsien-nien and Wang Yao-ting Meet Delegation from National Council for US-China Trade

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1973)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, today met the delegation from the national council for u.s.-china trade led by donald clemens burnham, chairman of the council. guests and hosts had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including lin ping, cheng to-pin, li yung-ting, li shu-teh and yu hou-hua.

herbert e. horowits, an official of the liaison office of the united states in china, was also present.

Delegation from National Council for US China Trade Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1973)

the delegation from the national council for u.s.-china trade led by chairman of the council donald clemens burnham, wound up its visit here and left by air today in the company of vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade li yung-ting, to tour other parts of china before going home.

minister of foreign trade li chiang met all members of the delegation yesterday afternoon. present on the occasion were chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang yao-ting and leading members of other departments concerned. also present was an official of the liaison office of the united states of america in china herbert e. horowits.

the delegation toured peking and had talks with chinese departments concerned.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

32nd Session of Board of Governors of League of Red Cross Societies Closes in Tehran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Nov. 7, 1973)

the 32nd session of the board of governors of the league of red cross societies held here from october 29 to november 6.

this session adopted a report of the ad hoc committee on social development, a report of the development programme advisory committee, league plans and budgets for 1974 and 1975 and other reports. the session elected a new leading body of the league. jose barroso (mexico) was reelected chairman of the league. eight vice-chairmen of the league were also elected and nine member societies of the league were elected to the executive committee. china is among members of the new executive committee.

the delegation of the chinese red cross society headed by ouyang ching attended the session. in his speech at a plenary meeting on november 2 ouyang ching demanded that the traitorous lon nol clique be expelled from the league of red cross societies and the international red cross and that the rightful seats of the royal government of the national union of cambodia under the leadership of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the red cross society of cambbdia be restored in the international red cross.

during the session, mauritanian and bahrain red crescent societies, singapore and fiji red cross societies were admitted to the league.

the league of red cross societies was founded on may 5, 1919. it is a federation of the 120 red cross societies in the world.

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CONFUCIUS

On the Killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius

by

Kao Heng (高亨)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 31, 1973)

The affair of the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius first appeared in "Hsün Tzu - Yutso" (荀子·宥坐) and also in such works as "Han-shih-nai-chuan" (韩诗内传) in "Introduction to 'Chufa' in Paihut'ung" (白虎通·诛伐引) by Han Ying of the Han dynasty, "Huainantzu - Fanlun" (淮南子·氾论) by Liu An, "K'ung-tzu-shih-chia" (孔子世家) in "Historical Records" by Szu-ma Ch'ien, "Chih-wu - Shuoyüan" (说苑·指武) by Liu Hsiang, "Chiangjui and Tinghsien in Lunheng" (论衡·讲瑞·定贤) by Wang Ch'ung, "K'ung-tzu-chia-yü - Shih-chu" (孔子家语·始诛), a forgery by Wang Su during the Wei dynasty, "Yin Wen-tzu's Ta-tao-hsia" (尹文子·大道下), a forgery brought out between the Wei and Chin dynasties, and Hsinlun - Hsinyin" (新论·心隐) by Liu Chou of the Northern Ch'i dynasty. Later accounts of this affair differed greatly, and viewpoints were at variance. At present. I am offering my personal view and making a brief criticism of the fallacious sayings.

I

According to "Hsün Tzu - Yutso": Confucius became the acting prime minister for the state of Lu, and after seven days in court, he had Shao Cheng Mao killed. His disciples asked: Shao Cheng Mao is a prominent figure in the State of Lu, if the Master have him killed for political reasons, would that not be making a mistake?" Confucius said: 'Wait, I shall give you the reason. There are five evil qualities that even bandits and knaves would not tolerate. First, his heart is discerning and dangerous. Second, his action is specious and resolute. Third, his words are false and persuasive. Fourth,

his memory is tricky and extensive. Finally, he follows what may be wrong and yet shines. If any of these five qualities is inherent in a person, there is nothing else for a superior man to do except to have him removed. Shao Cheng Mao happened to possess all these five qualities. His home could be the gathering place for a mob of disciples, his words could influence and deceive the masses, and he is powerful enough to act independently against what is right. This is the most dangerous kind of mean person, and must be removed. That was why T'ang had Yin K'ai killed, King Wen had P'an Chih killed, the Duke of Chou had Kuan Shu killed, T'ai Kung had Hua Shih killed, Kuan Chung had Fu Li-i killed, and Tzu Ch'an had Teng Che and Shih Fu killed. All these seven persons, though living in different eras, harbored the same design. There was no alternative but to have them killed. The Book of Odes said: "Worry secretly, and am disturbed by the mean people around me. Mean people abound everywhere; is that not cause for worrying?"

The accounts carried in "Shuoyüan," "Chiayü" and "Yin Wen-tzu," except for minor variation in wordings, were similar. The words "Acting Prime Minister for the State of Lu" were given as "Minister of Crimes for the State of Lu" in "Shuoyüan" and as "Minister of Crimes and Acting Prime Minister for the State of Lu" in "Chiayü." This point is irrevelant and need not be discussed.

It should first be pointed out that this passage in "Yutso," though not necessary from the hands of Hsün Ch'ing, was at least from the words of his disciples and could be regarded as reliable historical material from the period of the Warring States. Of the part carried in the article "T'ang had Yin K'ai killed, Wen Wang had P'an Chih killed, the Duke of Chou had Kuan Shu killed, T'ai Kung had Hua Shih killed, Kuan Chung had Fu Li-i killed, and Tzu-ch'an had Teng Che and Shih Fu killed" only the killing of Kuan Shu by the Duke of Chou appeared frequently in the ancient works of early Ch'in dynasty. The killing of Hua Shih by T'ai Kung could be found in "Waichushuoyushang by Han Fei-tzu" (韩非子·外储说右上). The killing of Teng Che could be found in such works as "8th year of Duke Ting in Tsochuan" (左传·定公八年) and "Liwei in Spring and Autumn Annals of the Lü House" (吕氏春秋·离谓). (According to "Tsochuan," "Teng Che was killed by Szu Ch'uan of Cheng. Szu Ch'uan was also known as Tzu Jan, and by the period of the Warring States, it was already wrongly given as Tzu Ch'an.) There is no means of verifying the rest. Naturally, the passage written either by Hsün Ch'ing or his disciples was based on historical works and records handed down from the Warring States. Therefore, it was indisputable and was definitely not something conjured up by people of later generations.

Shao Cheng Mao was a prominent figure in the State of Lu who had not broken any of the laws of the land, and even the aristocrats in power in the State of Lu could not have him killed. However, the moment Confucius, who was always full of benevolence, integrity and forgiveness, mounted the political stage, he wielded his butcher's knife, and had Shao Cheng Mao killed. That was why the disciples of Confucius were greatly shocked, and they questioned him. Thereupon Confucius listed eight of the major crimes of Shao Cheng Mao, of which the preceding five were:

"His mind was discerning and dangerous" (the mind was bright but devious and dangerous).

"His action was specious and resolute" ("Yin Wen-tzu" gave eccentric instead of specious, making his action evilly eccentric and resolute).

"His words were false and persuasive" (he was good at telling lies and good at making people believe him).

"His memory was tricky and extensive" (he had a broad memory for evil things).

"He followed what may be wrong and yet shone" (he practiced and glossed over fallacies).

What were described as "discerning," "resolute," "persuasive," "extensive" and "shining" were outstanding abilities, but what were described as "dangerous," "specious," "false," "tricky" and "wrong" were bad qualities, and in the view of Confucius, the five bad qualities of Shao Cheng Mao in addition to his five good qualities made him a most dangerous person. The subsequent three charges were:

"His home could be the gathering place for a mob of disciples. (The home where he normally taught school attracted many students.)

"His words could influence and deceive the masses. (When he spoke, by covering up evil things, he could confuse the people--false but persuasive words plus influence on the masses.)

"He was powerful enough to act independently against what was right. (As a powerful man he could oppose the right way independently and unswervingly--action specious but resolute plus opposing what was right.)

These three charges explained that the activities of Shao Cheng Mao in propagating evil sayings and attacking the accepted way had gained the support of the masses, and that made him an even more dangerous person.

Those were the reasons Confucius personally gave for the killing of Shao Cheng Mao.

What are the problems we must acquaint ourselves with from this passage of Hsün Tzu? We must acquaint ourselves with the political line of Shao Cheng-Mao. Since "Hsün Tzu" did not give the political view of Shao Cheng Mao, how could we acquaint ourselves with his political line? We must use the political line of Confucius and his interpretation of Shao Cheng Mao to discuss and judge Shao Cheng Mao's political line. From this, a correct conclusion could be drawn.

The political line of Confucius was for upholding the system of slavery of Western Chou. He advocated the restoration of ancient ways and opposed reform. This was a counter-revolutionary political line in contravention with the law of social development and an attempt to turn back the wheel of history. In the view of Confucius, all intentions to uphold the system of slavery were candid, and those opposing it were dangerous. All actions upholding the system of slavery were upright, and those opposing it were devious. All words upholding the system of slavery were true and those opposing it were false. Records of

things consistent with the system of slavery were good and perfect, and those opposing it were hideous and evil. Those taking the road consistent with the system of slavery were correct and those opposing it was fallacious. By heaping the five offenses--"dangerous mind," "specious action," "false words," "tricky memory" and "following the wrong ways"--on Shao Cheng Mao Confucius was able to prove that the political line of Shao Cheng Mao was not for upholding the system of slavery. Again, in the view of Confucius, those who gathered a group of disciples in support of the system of slavery were acting in the interests of the slave-owning rule, while those who gathered a group of disciples to oppose the system of slavery were not acting in the interests of the rule of the slave-owners. Opinions supporting the system of slavery were orthodox views for educating the people, while those opposing the system of slavery were seditious opinions which influenced and deceived the people. Actions that firmly supported the system of slavery were supporting the correct way while those that opposed the system of slavery were firmly supporting the incorrect way. The three additional offenses of "gathering a group of disciples," "using insidious means to influence people" and "acting independently against what is right" heaped by Confucius on the head of Shao Cheng Mao were ample proof that the political line of Shao Cheng Mao was not for upholding the system of slavery. From this, it could be seen that Shao Cheng Mao advocated reforms and opposed the restoration of ancient ways. It was right for Comrade Yang Jung-kuo to say that he was a reformer.

However, there is no way of knowing what the concrete content or theory of his political line might be. He could be a forerunner of the legalists representing the interests of the newly emerging landlords. But the main point is, the opposition of Confucius to Shao Cheng Mao was the opposition of one upholding the system of slavery to one not upholding the system of slavery. It was the opposition of the reactionary political line to the progressive political line, the opposition of a restorationist to a reformist, and could also be regarded as the opposition of a spokesman of the slave-owners to the spokesman of the newly emerging landlords. In the "Analects" Confucius said: "The study of strange doctrines is injurious indeed!" ("Weicheng," study means to regulate.) Confucius regarded Shao Cheng Mao as a practitioner of "strange doctrines," so he had him killed.

II

Going a step further, the reason for the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius was not only because the political line of Shao Cheng Mao was in conflict with his own, but also because Shao Cheng Mao was an obstacle to his own career. Naturally, the condition of the political line of a person and the interests of his own career are unified and not contradictory. "Yinghsien in Lunheng" said: "Confucius described Shao Cheng Mao's wickedness saying, 'His words were false but persuasive, and he followed the wrong things and yet shone.'" This was abstracted from "Hsün Tzu" with minor modification, and there is no need for further elaboration. Let us take a look into "Chiang Jui":

Shao Cheng Mao lived at the same time as Confucius in the State of Lu. The doors of Confucius were thrice full and thrice empty, and only Yen Yüan remained. For Yen Yüan also knew Confucius was a sage. The disciples left Confucius for Shao Cheng Mao, because they not only did not know that Confucius

was a sage, but also did not know Shao Cheng Mao. The disciples were perplexed. Tzu Kung said: "Shao Cheng Mao is a prominent man in the State of Lu, since you are in power, why him first?" Confucius replied: "Please go away, this is beyond you....." (Note: The sentence "Confucius had Shao Cheng Mao killed" was suspected to be missing before "The disciples were perplexed" and the word "killed" was suspected to be missing from the words "him first." "Chih-wu in Shuoyüan" said: "Confucius was the Minister of Crimes for the State of Lu, and within seven days he had Shao Cheng Mao killed at the Eastern Temple. When the disciples heard that, they hastened forth and said: Shao Cheng Mao is a prominent figure in the State of Lu. Since you have just taken up office, why first have him killed?" Confucius said: Please go. This is beyond you. This shows that there are words missing in the "Analects.")

The account of this affair in "Hsinyin - Hsinlun" was identical to the first part of "Lunheng" and the latter part was similar to "Hsün Tzu" with only minor modifications.

Wang Ch'ung was basically a materialist, and in the writing of ancient history, he always based his writings on facts and never made groundless accusations. From that it may be deduced that although his account of the killing of Shao Cheng Mao was not recorded in books of the early Ch'in dynasty, yet it was based on accounts from the early Ch'in dynasty. From this passage we may arrive at two conclusions: First, as was recorded in "Hsün Tzu," Confucius said that Shao Cheng Mao's "home could be the gathering place for a mob of disciples." This revealed that like Confucius, Shao Cheng Mao was also the teacher of a private school, who took in students and taught logics and philosophy. "Lunheng" also fully substantiated this point. Secondly, Shao Cheng Mao was the rival of Confucius, and the two were well-matched in prestige. The disciples of Confucius time and again went to study under Shao Cheng Mao, and returned time and again to Confucius. Consequently the private school-run by Confucius was thrice full and thrice empty, and Shao Cheng-mao constituted a great threat to the livelihood of Confucius as a teacher.

The first point involved a greater historical question. Researchers of history were all along of the view that Confucius was the educator who founded the private school in Chinese history. Now they realized placing the laurel on the head of Confucius was incosistent with the facts of history. Living at the same time and in the same state as Confucius was Shao Cheng Mao, who also was an educator running a private school. Was that not proof enough? In the course of social development, the slave-owning aristocrats of the slave-owning society--the lords and ministers--had set up schools for aristocrats run by the government for the training of their children. As for the children of the middle and small slave-owners, they had to go to teachers in private schools for education. The "Rites of Chou" said: "In the third category are the teachers who must be virtuous to be popular with the people. In the fourth category are the scholars who must be ethical to be popular with the people. ("T'iekkuan - Tatsai" [天官・大宰]) It also said: "Using the six local customs to bring peace to the populace....in the fourth category are the teachers and scholars...." ("Tikuan - Taszut'u" [地官・大司徒]) The people's section of "Shuowen" (說文) said: "Scholar, the nomenclature for people with vocational training." The so-called "teachers and scholars" were those

engaged in the vocation of teaching students in private schools and training the children of the middle and small slave-owners. They enjoyed the same status as doctors and priests.

In the slave-owning society, there were at all times slave-owners with no means to make a living, and by the time of the Spring and Autumn Annals, with the major states annexing the minor ones and the big families annexing the smaller ones, large numbers of slave-owners had no means of making a living, and many of them became teachers of private schools, selling their knowledge to make a living. Was not Confucius from a slave-owning family already on the decline? From this, it could be seen that private schools had long existed in the slave-owning society, although this fact was never recorded. The school run by Confucius trained the highest number of disciples, and some of them were well-known ones (3,000 disciples and 72 "men of virtue") who left behind a record. Because of that we learned only of Confucius teaching disciples. We could no longer ascribe Confucius with the credit of having founded the first private school.

Regarding the second point, the teaching of students by Shao Cheng Mao was not only detrimental but also harmful to the career of Confucius. Confucius depended entirely on teaching to support himself. At the same time, he also made use of this to increase his influence, enhance his prestige, improve his social position, and as capital and a step-ladder for his climb to official position and power. Now with a Shao Cheng Mao running parallel to him and matching him in strength as his opposite in contradiction and in struggle, there was no telling what the outcome might be or who would survive and who would perish. Confucius was extremely afraid of Shao Cheng Mao, and hated him to the bone. So the moment he was in power, he had him killed. If that was the case, the motive of Confucius for killing Shao Cheng Mao was, beyond a shadow of doubt, a purely selfish one for the protection of his own career. Our contemporary writers I Pai-sha in "A Comment on Confucius" carried in Vol. I, No. 6 of "New Youth" and Wu Yü in "Harm of the Class System Advocated by Confucian Scholars" carried in Vol. III, No. 4 of "New Youth" both said: "Confucius killed Shao Cheng Mao out of personal resentment--"the doors of Confucius were thrice full and thrice empty." They had grasped the essence of the affair.

Actually this so-called "sage" who had been lauded to the skies by the feudal ruling class, this scholar by special appointment to the ruling class, would never admit that he had selfish motives. Actually, the selfish motive of Confucius was still extremely serious. For example, Confucius strongly supported the three systems of conferring of feudal rights, classes and hereditary privileges in the slave-owning society, and would denounce anyone who sabotaged them. He particularly opposed most strongly the rebellion of ministers against their sovereigns and the assassination of soverigns by their ministers. In the "Analects" it was recorded: "Ch'en Ch'eng-tzu (also known as Heng) murdered Duke Chien (Duke Chien of Ch'i). Confucius bathed, went to court, and....asked for permission to punish him" ("Hsienwen"). However, he nevertheless had on two occasions wanted to accept the invitations of treacherous officials.

Once, Kung-shan Fu-jao, the governor of the district of Fei under the Chi family in the State of Lu who wanted to turn against the Chi family sent for Confucius, and Confucius was inclined to go. Another time, when Fo Hsi, an

official of the State of Chin who wanted to rebel against the State of Chin sent for Confucius, Confucius was also inclined to go. According to the "Analects": "When Kung-shan Fu-jao was holding Fei and was in an attitude of rebellion, he invited the Master to visit him, and Confucius was rather inclined to go." Tzulu objected. Confucius said: "If any one employs me, may I not make an Eastern Chou?" These words implied: If there is someone who will make use of me, I can build him another Chou dynasty in the East, and this explained the political motive of his desire to go. It was again recorded that Fo Hsi, who was holding possession of Chungmou, was in an attitude of rebellion, and "sent for Confucius, and the Master was inclined to go." Tzulu again objected. Confucius said: "Am I a bitter gourd! How can I be hung up out of the way of being eaten?" These words meant: "I am not a gourd, how could I be hung up without any sustenance?" This explained his motive for wanting to go (see "Yanghuo"). Consequently perhaps it was due to the opposition of Tzulu and others that he did not go. Although he did not actually go, there was no denying of the fact that he was prepared to do such things.

Kung-shan Fu-jao and Fo Hsi were among those whom the Confucian scholars called "rebellious ministers" and should be condemned. But Confucius nevertheless wanted to accept their invitations for the sake of satisfying his political ambition in the first case and for the motive of making a living in the second. He went there not to dissuade the rebellious ministers and teach them to mend their ways, but for the sake of his personal interests. It could be seen that Confucius was a very selfish person, and when there was an opportunity for him to become an official and wield power, he was ready to betray his political principle of opposing rebellious officials and serve these rebellious officials. His selfishness could triumph over his political principle, but his political principle could not triumph over his selfishness. The questions asked and the criticism made by Wang Ch'ung in "Lunheng - Wen K'ung" (论衡·问孔) were very brilliant. Since Confucius, the reactionary who stood on the side of the slave-owning class, was ready to serve under the traitors Kung-shan Fu-jao and Fo Hsi for his own selfish interests, then when confronted at the critical moment by Shao Cheng Mao, who constituted a threat to his future, it was not at all surprising that he would not hesitate to act so maliciously in order to protect his own interests.

The killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius was not only for protecting the reactionary political line of the slave-owning system he upheld, but also for protecting his own future, for the two were linked together. The teaching of school by Confucius had a strong political motive. Holding the black banner for upholding the slave-owning system, he wagged his tongue to eulogize the past and negate the present. He led his disciples to tour the various states, and tried to resurrect everywhere the ghosts of King Wen, King Wu and the Duke of Chou. His disciples were his auxiliary force. His teaching activities were inseparable from his political activities. As on his political line for the restoration of ancient ways was now confronted by such a strong and powerful foe as Shao Cheng Mao, the giant reformer, his teachings naturally encountered oppositions and attacks from Shao Cheng Mao. His disciples, the auxiliary force on the political front, were lured away by Shao Cheng Mo, causing his doors to be thrice full and thrice empty. This strong gust of wind could knock down his black banner for upholding the slave-owning system. That was why the killing of Shao Cheng Mao was also a kind of measure for upholding the system of slavery.

"Paihut'ung: Chufa," citing of slavery from "Han-shih Nai-chuan" (韩诗内传), said:

When Confucius was the Minister of Crimes for the State of Lu, he first had Shao Cheng Mao killed, on the ground of his eloquent propagation of his way and upsetting the administration of the state.

According to "Fanlun by Huainantzu":

Confucius had Shao Cheng Mao killed and put a stop to noxious influence in the State of Lu. Tzu Ch'an had Teng Che killed and put an end to treachery in the State of Cheng.

From "K'ungtzu-shih-chia in the Historical Records":

In the 14th year of Duke Ting, Confucius at the age of 56, served as Minister of Crimes and Acting Prime Minister.... He accordingly killed Shao Cheng Mao, a high official of the State of Lu guilty of upsetting the administration.

These three books only mentioned the affair briefly. The "Historical Records" claimed that Shao Cheng Mao was a high official of the State of Lu, like "Chiayü." According to the notes by Kao Yu in "Huainantzu": "Shao-cheng" was the title of the rank and Mao was the name...." The title of Shao-cheng was first given in "Chiukao in the Book of History" and appeared to be about the rank of a high official. That was why Shao Cheng Mao was called a high official in the "Historical Records."

III

Since the Han dynasty, there were three schools of thought among the Confucian scholars of feudal society regarding the affair of the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius.

(1) The majority of the people acknowledged this historical fact, and could be called the acknowledgers. Many of the people from various eras including Han Ying, Liu An, Szu-ma Ch'ien, Liu Hsiang, Wang Ch'ung, Wang Su and Liu Chou belonged to this school. They all stood on the side of the feudal ruling class and viewed this affair through tinted spectacles for honoring Confucius. They agreed to the charges levelled at Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius, and considered him to be "the most dangerous of the mean people" capable of disturbing the administration, and must be disposed of. So Confucius was completely correct in having him killed. Their acknowledgement of this historical fact was not bad. However, their approval of the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius was for upholding the interests of the ruling class.

(2) Since the Sung dynasty there were some who negated this historical fact, and they could be called the negationists. In the Sung dynasty Chu Hsi ("Collected Works of Chu Wen-kung," Vol. 67--"Shun-tien Hsiang-hsing-shuo" [舜典象刑说]), Yeh Kua ("Hsüeh-hsi Chi-yen," Vol. 17 [学习记言]), Wang Jo-hsü of the Chin dynasty ("Hu-nan Hu-nan I-lao-chi," Vol. 2 "Wu-ching Pien-huo" ["淳南遗老集" "五经辨惑"]), Lu Jui-chia of the Ming dynasty

("Defense of the Killing of Shao Cheng Mao"--see "Huang-ming Wen-fan" [皇明文范]), Yu T'ung of the Ch'ing dynasty ("Kan-chien Yü-p'ing" Introduction by Liang Yü-sheng" [考异余评]), Yen Jo-ch'ü ("Szu-shu Shih-ti Yu-hsü"--see "Huang-ch'ing Ching-chieh" Vol. 22 [皇清经解]), Chiang Yung ("Hsiang-tang T'u-kao" see "Huang-ch'ing Ching-chieh" Vol. 26 [乡党图考]), Fan Chia-hsiang ("Chia-yü Cheng-wei" Vol. 1 [家语正讹]), Sun Chih-tsu ("Chia-yü So-cheng" Vol. 1 [家语疏证]), Ts'ui Shu ("Chu-szu Kao-hsin-lu" Vol. 2 [洙泗考信录]) and Liang Yü-sheng ("Shih-chi Chih-i" Vol. 25 [史记志疑]) all belonged to this school. They also stood on the side of the ruling class and viewed this affair through tinted spectacles for honoring Confucius. They were of the opinion that since Confucius was a "sage," and had opposed Chi K'ang-tzu's idea of killing the unprincipled for the good of the principled ("Tzu Lu" in Confucian Analects), how could he have killed Shao Cheng Mao who was not guilty of any crime? They therefore claimed that as this affair had not appeared in the "Historical Records" and there was no mention of it in the Confucian Analects, credit should not be given to the account of "Hsün Tzu." The line of reasoning advanced by them could not be considered to be proper reasoning and had no theoretical foundation.

Confucius was often self-contradictory in words and actions. For example, as mentioned above, he strongly opposed the so-called "rebellious ministers" and had asked for permission to punish the regicide Ch'en Heng. Yet he was inclined to accept the invitations of the traitors Kung-shan Fu-jao and Fo Hsi. This was an example. How could it be claimed that he could not have killed Shao Cheng Mao? There were numerous historical incidents in the early part of the Ch'in dynasty which did not appear in such works as the Historical Records, Kuo-yu and the Confucian Analects. Should they all be obliterated? As "Hsün Tzu" was a classic of the period of the Warring States, why should we not believe it? This is subjective arbitrariness and nonsense.

(3) Sun Hsing-yen of the Ch'ing dynasty said: The character "chu" (诛) in "Confucius had Shao Cheng Mao killed" that appeared in "Hsün Tzu" should not be construed as killed but as reproved. In the "Analects": "Finding that Tsai-yü was asleep in day time, Confucius said: 'What is the use of my reproving him?'" ("Kung Yeh-chiang"--"Chi-hsieh" (集解), citing Confucius, said: "Chu" means reproving.) The character "chu" has two different meaning. Confucius only publicly proclaimed the crimes of Shao Cheng Mao in front of the two temples in the State of Lu (based on "Chia-yü") and had him reproved but not killed. ("On the Killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius" in "Sun Yüan-ju Wai-chi" [孙渊如外集]. Given here is the outline.) They belonged to the school of the distorters. Sun also stood on the side of the ruling class and viewed this affair through the tinted spectacles for honoring Confucius administration. He was of the opinion that acknowledging this historical would mean that Confucius was guilty, but a "sage" could not be guilty of such a thing. To negate this fact which was clearly written down in "Hsün Tzu" and was common knowledge among the readers would not be possible. Under the logical premise of not only respecting Confucius but also believing in "Hsün," he put forth this interpretation. He never realized that by interpreting the character "chu" as reprove was exactly like looking at the east without seeing the wall on the west and facing the south without seeing the north. The character "chu" could also be used to mean reprove for there are actually such examples in ancient works.

However, the character "chu" used by "Hsün Tzu" definitely did not mean reprove but kill. Here we have no alternative but to repeat the words from that section of "Hsün Tzu."

"That was why T'ang had Ying-k'ai killed, King Wen had P'an Chih killed, the Duke of Chou had Kuan Shu killed, T'ai-kung had Hua Shih killed, Kuan Chung had Fu Li-i killed, and Tzu-ch'an had Teng Che and Shih Fu killed. All these seven persons, though living in different eras, harbored the same design. There was no alternative but to have them killed."

The character "chu" appearing seven times here all means kill, which should be enough to prove that the character "chu" used in "Confucius had Shao Cheng Mao killed" in the early part of this article meant "kill" and definitely not "reprove." Sun only read the first part of "Hsün Tzu" without reading the second part thereby causing misinterpretations all around, which was extremely one-sided and careless of him.*

The above three schools all shared a common point of interest, and that was their admiration for Confucius and their attempt to beautify the image of Confucius, to raise his "prestige" and to strengthen the anaesthetic effect of Confucian theses so as to consolidate feudal rule.

The "May 4" Movement sounded the war drums for the overthrow of Confucian school. Some progressive revolutionaries stepped forward to mount an attack on Confucius with spoken and written words while others, the conservative counter-revolutionaries, shouted themselves hoarse to defend Confucius. On the question of the killing of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius, they were divided into the school of acknowledgers and the school of negationists. Based on historical facts, the acknowledgers exposed the vicious features of Confucius and criticized Confucius. The negationists tried to obliterate the historical

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* Sun Hsing yen said: "Confucius actually only had Shao Cheng Mao reproved, but that was misconstrued as killed by people of later generations. "They might have over-exaggerated or failed to understand the meaning of the word "chu." If Sun thought that "Hsün Tzu" had been misconstrued, he was merely guessing. However, from my observation, this article by Sun was written before the appearance of the "Collected Sayings of Confucius" and he did not read through carefully the works of "Hsün Tzu." For example, Sun said: "Although Shao Cheng Mao was guilty, he was not influencing the people, and there was no reason to have him killed." Now, according to the account of "Hsün Tzu" on Shao Cheng Mao, "His home could be the gathering place for a group of disciples, his words could influence and deceive the masses." Similar accounts were also given in "Shuo-yüan" and "Chia-yü." That precisely stated he had "influenced the masses." According to the account of "Lun-heng," "Shao Cheng Mao lived at the same time as Confucius in the State of Lu and the doors of Confucius were thrice full and thrice empty." This proves that Sun had not read carefully through such works as "Hsün Tzu." This is not the only loophole in the article of Sun, but there is no need to further discuss the matter.

facts, covered up the vicious features of Confucius and still eulogized Confucius. At the time the struggle between those criticizing Confucius and admiring Confucius was a struggle between the revolutionaries and the counter-revolutionaries, a struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and was definitely different from the past.

This struggle continued right up to the time of liberation and is still continuing today. Political swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao type, standing on the side of the exploiting classes, opposed the socialist revolutionary line and insisted on tailing Soviet revisionism and becoming a puppet of social-imperialism. They therefore publicized the doctrines of Confucius and the Confucian scholars to oppose Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and attempted to whip up the evil wind of the Confucian school to bring down the high-flying five-star red flag. They attempted to use the dark cloud of the Confucian school to cover up the red rising sun. Although their ambitious plot had failed, yet the ghost of Confucius still lurked in the dark gully.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute." He also teaches us: "All erroneous ideas, all poisonous weeds, all ghosts and monsters, must be subjected to criticism; in no circumstance should they be allowed to spread unchecked." Today, for the sake of destroying completely the arrows shot at us in the dark by revisionism and eliminating the remnant pernicious influence of Confucius and the Confucian scholars, we must rip away the colored silks that are hanging on the head of Confucius and wash away the thick layers of make-ups that have covered the visage of Confucius for 2,000 years so that the true features of Confucius could be revealed to the world.

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POLLUTION OF ENVIRONMENT

Protect and Improve the Environment To Benefit the People

by

K'o Hsüeh (柯雪)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 4, 1973)

At present, motivated by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the various fronts of industry, communications, agriculture and forestry, health and scientific research in our country are developing comprehensive utilization to prevent and eliminate pollution by the "three waste materials" and protect and improve the environment. This is of great significance to achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in the development of industrial and agricultural production, consolidating the union between the workers and the peasants, protecting the people's health and benefiting our descendants.

Our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee have all along attached great importance to the work of protecting and improving the environment and requested us to pay attention to protecting the environment and promoting the people's health while we are carrying out economic construction.

Since the liberation, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and following the development of the national economy, the look of the environment in our country has experienced tremendous transformation. The agricultural front has carried out farm capital construction on a large scale, opened up the mountains and harnessed the rivers, planted trees and carried out afforestation. It has effectively improved the conditions for agricultural production and the natural environment, strengthened the power to resist disasters and given impetus to the development of agricultural production. A rational layout has been made in industrial construction. In particular, large-scale construction has been carried out in the hinterland. The condition of concentrating industries on a few big cities along the coast has initially been transformed; a number of new towns have appeared in the economically backward regions and districts of the minority nationalities, bringing about a rapid development in economy and culture. The old cities have carried out socialist transformation and gradually improved the housing situation of staff members and workers and the conditions of public health, and the outlook of the cities has undergone marked improvement. Many industrial and mining enterprises have achieved preliminary results in the comprehensive utilization of the "three waste materials" in industry. Some filthy materials harmful to the environment have been transformed into treasured wealth. This has not only improved the environment but also given impetus to the development of production and scientific techniques. Through the launching of the mass patriotic public health campaign on a wide scale in town and rural communities throughout the country, coupled with the improvement of living conditions and the development of medical services, some serious and dangerous diseases have markedly decreased;the health level of the people has been greatly raised and

the mortality rate enormously reduced. All these incontrovertibly prove that "the present social system in our country is much better than the social system in the past."

At present, in the capitalist countries with well-developed industries, due to the serious anarchical state in production the high concentration of population in a few big cities and the pursuit of monopoly bourgeoisie for high profit, the harmful materials emitted have increased day by day and pollution of the environment has become a serious social "public evil." We are a socialist country and everything is started from the interest of the people. The interests of the state and the interests of the people are basically the same, and since agricultural and industrial production is carried out under the unified plans of the state, this provides the possibility for preventing and eliminating plans of the state, this provides the possibility for preventing and eliminating pollution by the "three waste materials" in industry, and protecting and improving the environment. The economy of our country is still in a comparatively backward state and we are striving to develop modern industries. Therefore, in order to develop fully the superiority of the socialist system, while developing production, we must pay attention to the prevention and elimination of the pollution of the environment. This is not only an economic question but also an important political task.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." In the protection and improvement of the environment, we must first solve the question of ideological understanding. The protection of our environment is an important aspect in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, an important course in acheving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism and an important matter in consolidating the worker-peasant alliance and benefiting our descendants. We must handle the matter seriously. In the treatment of the pollution of the environment, should we actively control it or let it follow its own course? This is a struggle between the two lines. We must take the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work as the key link, thoroughly criticize the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, heighten our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, rectify the erroneous ideas of "let things take their own course," "nothing can be done," "dumping rubbish in the neighbor's yard and ignoring the interests of the community" and strive to do a good job in the protection and improvement of the environment.

The basic policy of our country concerning the protection and improvement of the environment is: "Overall planning, rational layout, comprehensive utilization, transformation of the harmful into the useful, reliance on the masses with everybody giving a hand to protect the environment and benefit the people." The practice of many districts, departments and units has proved that with the serious implementation of this policy, the environment can be protected and improved.

Socialist economy is a planned economy. In order to do a good job in overall planning and foster good relations between industry and agriculture, town and country, production and livelihood, economic development and protection of the environment and other aspects, we must practice unified planning with due

consideration for all parties concerned and make proper arrangements so that the various fields can develop harmoniously. We cannot just grasp industry without considering agriculture, just grasp production without considering livelihood, and just grasp economic development without considering the protection of the environment. In industrial layout we must implement the policy of more decentralization, less concentration and establishing more small towns. The establishment of more small towns like Tach'ing for integrating the city with the rural community and the workers with the peasants and for the benefit of production and livelihood is favorable not only for economic development but also for the protection and improvement of the environment. In a small town with a small population, it is easier to handle the waste materials from industrial production and daily living. The towns and villages are surrounded by vast fields and the countryside and it is easy to dispose of and clean up the small quantities of harmful materials which may be found. As Engels pointed out, "Only through the blending of cities and villages can the present air, water and land pollution be ruled out."

The promotion of the comprehensive utilization of "three waste materials" and the transformation of the harmful into the useful are active measures for eradicating the danger of industrial pollution. Following the advancement of society and development of scientific techniques, more and more material resources will be known to and utilized by men, and there is a promising future in comprehensive utilization. In order to hold well the fort of capital construction, we must attend to the elimination of pollution when we start construction. The treatment of "three waste materials" in all construction projects must be planned together with the main body of the engineering project and carried out and put into operation together. We must conduct investigation and research to revise the various regulations and rules which obstruct the promotion of comprehensive utilization and elimination of pollution, map out effective measures, encourage and give impetus to the implementation of comprehensive utilization.

The mass line is our Party's basic line. Since the protection of the environment is related to the immediate interests of the broad masses of the people, we must launch mass movements. We must explain the situation clearly to the masses and entrust the masses with the problem. We must work as a team with each one contributing his share. We must promote the "three-in-one combination" of leading cadres, workers and technicians and the "three-in-one combination" of production, utilization and scientific research, practice vigorous cooperation and strengthen scientific experiments. Once the masses are genuinely mobilized, all difficulties can be overcome and all problems in technology can be solved.

The protection of the environment is tantamount to the protection of the health of the people and our descendants. "Among all things in the world, men are most treasured. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are men, all miracles can be performed in the world." Once the question of pollution by the "three waste materials" is solved in industry, people will be more healthy, and our socialist undertakings will be developed more vigorously.

Doing a good job in the protection of the environment is an important matter of far-reaching significance. Party committees of various districts, departments and undertakings must regard it as a serious political task, place it on their agenda, strengthen their leadership, map out plans and strive to achieve greater results in a shorter period of time. We firmly believe that with the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the efforts of the whole Party and the people in the whole country, we can build not only a strong and modernized socialist industry and agriculture, but also a daily improving environment for the benefit of the people.

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EXHIBITION OF PEASANT PAINTINGS

Peking Holds Exhibition of Peasant Paintings

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1973)

an exhibition of paintings by peasants of huhsien county, shensi province, is winning wide attention in peking.

a total of 179 paintings by 79 peasant artists are on show. these people were poverty-stricken before liberation, deprived of all political, cultural and educational rights. among them are present village communist party secretaries, production team leaders, commune bookkeepers, militia leaders, barefoot doctors and school teachers.

selected from the numerous village papers, posters, wall paintings, lantern slides and mobile art shows, the works are fresh with the events of daily life, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the peasants and their vision of the future. the colours are bright and strong and the designs bold and vital. of the 22 communes in the county, 20 have their own art groups; more than 500 peasants paint regularly in their spare time.

leading peking papers have given full-page coverage to the huhsien exhibition. a "people's daily" comment praises the peasant paintings as "mass art, militant art". one article says: "the great number of peasants painting points up the profound changes going on in the superstructure."

inspired by the great leap forward, the peasants started to write poems and paint pictures in 1958 to express the spirit of the times. hating and fearing this cultural development, the class enemies spread slanders, sneering at the peasant efforts to paint as "a chicken feather trying to fly up to heaven". the county party leadership supported the peasants and countered enemy sneers by opening art courses to help the peasants raise their political understanding and master the elements of painting.

the huhsien contingent of peasant painters matured in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

when china encountered temporary economic difficulties in 1959-1961, a landlord element posted on his front door two superstitious paintings. tu chih-lien, who as a child had worked with his father as hired hands for the landlord, picked up the challenge, and in a few days painted two big posters "the people's commune is good" and "defend the fruits of our victory". these were put up on the doors of former poor and lower-middle

peasants facing the landlord's home. the peasants cheered their own painter for "striking hard at reaction".

in the socialist education movement that followed soon after, more former poor and lower-middle peasants began painting to criticize capitalist forces. 156 brigades held art exhibitions which presented 1006 sets of family and village histories, conveying the peasants' anger at the crimes of the old system of exploitation and their determination to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

numerous posters and wallpapers appeared in the revolutionary mass criticism of revisionism during the cultural revolution. the amateur art groups did sets of serial pictures to show the tremendous changes in their villages thanks to chairman mao's revolutionary line, and to condemn the lin piao anti-party clique's attacks on socialism. one of these works, "new look of huhsien", was done by a 55-year-old peasant. angered by lin piao's slanders, he climbed up the county clock tower and from that vantage point saw a panoramic view of the county. then he toured all the new streets and buildings and did a number of sketches. his final painting of a prospering socialist huhsien, done in fine, delicate traditional style strokes, is the introductory painting to the current peking exhibition.

two of the huhsien painters, liu chih-teh and li feng-lan, were invited to participate in selecting and commenting on works for the 1972 national art show. their own works are popular with the masses.

a 10-member art group of art-loving young people in the liulaoan brigade puts out six blackboard newspapers, decorates the main streets with wall paintings on current subjects, gives shows of lantern slides they have made, puts up exhibitions in the fields and at building sites, and spreads socialist ideas, advanced experience and scientific farming methods. directly reflecting the day-to-day progress and problems of the masses, their paintings have become part of the village life and won the support of the peasants. every year the art group gives an exhibition entitled "remember the bitter past". on many occasions this turns into spontaneous meetings airing the injustices of the past.

the current peking show presents a colourful picture of chinese socialist villages. there are portraits of both the older generation of poor peasants, their past suffering and their devotion to the people's commune, and the young peasants of new china, their socialist consciousness and inventiveness, of grand battles to transform mountains and dig wells, harvest celebrations, and the militancy of commune militia. "shensi literature and art" comments: "it would be impossible to produce works like these if the artists were not

in close touch with life and did not have strong love for the collective."

the struggle between the two lines is also reflected in the creation of peasant art. the revisionists sent people to huhsien to encourage the peasant painters to "paint things that others do not paint", as old paintings with feudal and superstitious content, to lure the peasant painters away from class struggle and production work. drawing principle and courage from chairman mao's teachings that literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and from their own experience, the peasants resisted this corruption.

the conference of 100 to 200 amateur painters held once every year in huhsien county since the start of the cultural revolution studies chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". participants show their latest works and sketches, and exchange opinions. the county cultural centre has sent its artists to 90 per cent of the villages in the county in the past 15 years to give training courses. they join the peasant painters in visiting outstanding people, drawing sketches and studying subjects. while helping amateurs to master basic skills and raise their ability to summarize life and reflect the heroism of workers, peasants and soldiers, the professionals learn from the peasants their rich experience of life and deepen their understanding of chairman mao's thinking on literature and art.

"Why I Paint"--Interview with Two Peasant Painters

(NCNA-English Sian, Nov. 10, 1973)

two peasant painters of huhsien county, shensi province, told hsinhua why they take to painting in a recent interview in their villages. paintings by them are included in the current exhibition of huhsien peasant paintings widely acclaimed in peking.

liu chih-teh, 34, communist party secretary and amateur art group leader of chinshan brigade, chintu people's commune:

i am the son of a poor peasant. my father made paper floral funeral wreaths for the landlords. i loved painting when i was a boy. the communist party freed me from political and economic oppression and taught me to appreciate art.

before the cultural revolution, the market centre where my family lived sold wedding chests painted with tales of feudal scholars and beauties and superstitious nonsense. i used to wonder why people painted such things and not the good splendid things of our socialist society. i studied chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", and understood. the old drawings were aimed to corrupt people and shake the dictatorship of the proletariat.

i made up my mind to challenge this. first i volunteered to paint some chests going on the market. i drew worker-peasant-soldier heroes of our times and the prospering socialist village. the peasants liked the chests, and many people came to my home asking for paintings and wanted to pay me. i wouldn't take money, but was certainly willing to satisfy them. thus i painted more than three hundred pairs of wedding chests for the brigade carpenters' team. nobody wanted to buy chests with old-style paintings any more.

when i became party secretary of the 800-member chinshan brigade in 1968, i encouraged young art lovers to put up blackboard newspapers in every village and decorate the main streets with wall paintings. thus people could see at a glance the rural economic policies of our party and the future of the brigade. in the fight against a 100-day summer drought last year, i painted a poster -- "fight drought to the end, till grain comes to hand". the peasants described it as a "fire signal". our painting group drew more than 20 posters and wall paintings at that time, including "women shoulder half the heavens", to illustrate and encourage the enthusiasm of the masses.

in criticizing lin piao, i came to feel all the more sharply the need for study to distinguish sham from genuine marxism. i wanted to paint a picture about this. a number of rural cadres were studying hard. i dug deep into their experience and painted a seasoned party worker studying during a work break at a reservoir site, a model for me to draw inspiration from. the picture, "veteran party secretary", is now on exhibit in peking.

i have drawn around 500 pictures in the past years. i go to the fields with others early in the morning, and call at people's homes in the evenings. i paint at noon, at night after meetings, and on rainy days. we paint in our spare time, and the art group tries to spend as little as possible on buying paints. we use soot, red soil and lime as basic colours. when i draw wall paintings, the people gather around to watch and comment. they bring me footstools, ladders. some would hand me towels when i sweat, and offer me water to drink when they see me painting a long time.

in 1972, i attended the peking selection meetings to discuss and choose paintings for the national art exhibition that year.

returning from peking, i painted the front wall of my house with a scene of cadres working in the fields among peasants under the title, "ever guarding against revisionism", as a warning to myself against leaving off physical labour and removing myself from the masses.

li feng-lan, 40, communist party branch committee member and cotton team leader of hsihan brigade, kwangming commune:

i am a peasant woman, the mother of four. i have grown up in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in my village. i longed to express what i felt about the people and the things that stirred me. but i could only do scissor-cut window decorations.

then came the great leap forward year of 1958. i went to help build a reservoir, and joined the art course there run by painters from the county. for the first time i studied chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". what he wrote went straight to my heart. he said we should paint the workers, peasants and soldiers.

yes, we should paint ourselves exclamation i'd never experienced the tremendous strength of the collective as i did at the building site. so i painted my first poster, "hero chains dragon" -- showing a giant peasant builder with spade in one hand and chain in the other tethering a muddy dragon, an image of the river.

at the age of seven, i began gathering firewood in the daytime and spinning in the evening. i only learned to read and write when i was 15, after liberation. it was difficult for me to learn to paint. but, when i heard landlord elements sneer at us as "a chicken feather trying to fly up to heaven", i thought about chairman mao's statement: "if socialism does not occupy the rural front, capitalism assuredly will". that encouraged me. my husband approves of what i am doing and helps me with housework and taking care of the children.

when the socialist educational movement against capitalist trends started in 1962, i painted the family histories of a number of former poor peasants in this village. these were put up at the village meeting to recall past bitterness and exploitation. old folks wept before the family histories and helped young people understand the facts of class struggle.

in the cultural revolution, our art group criticized revisionism by painting the history of the struggle between the two lines in our village.

i always have a sketch book with me. the women like me to sketch them at work breaks. during the summer harvest last year, i roughed out portraits of the best people in our brigade under the title, "heroes column", and gave an

exhibition. the villagers liked it very much. "spring plowing", now on exhibition in peking, is developed from a dozen of these sketches.

it is true that many peasants do not know how to paint, but they are familiar with rural life and its struggles, and they help me find and present themes. i did a sketch of cotton-picking last summer. the villagers looked at it and said: "the cotton is nice, and the clothes are new. but it's a pity you didn't show what we think of when we are picking cotton". i realised what was missing in my picture -- the idea of growing cotton for the revolution. so i observed life more closely, consulted painters from the county, and combined cotton-picking with selling cotton to the state in one picture, pushing the flourishing cotton fields into the background and devoting the foreground to a caravan of joyful people and heavily-loaded carts sending cotton to the state.

i was the only peasant woman in the county to paint in 1958. today there are more than 20 of us painting. we don't believe painters are "born". one learns to paint by doing it, by close observation of life and by being one with the masses.

CHINA EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

Kwangchow Fair Shows Development of China's Light Industry

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 10, 1973)

thousands of varieties of consumer goods are on display at the 34th china export commodities fair now being held in kwangchow. they help to show the rapid growth of china's light industry.

a leading member of the light industry trading group at the fair said that chinese consumer goods are being sold in more than 100 countries and regions. the volume of transactions in such goods at the kwangchow fair last year increased more than tenfold as compared with 1957 when the fair was inaugurated.

"our markets are mainly at home. but with the increase of production, we have increased our exports so as to develop friendly trade relations with the people of other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit," he said.

owing to the aggression and plunder by the imperialists, china's national industry was dying out before liberation and its markets were overrun with foreign goods. even daily necessities had to be imported.

after liberation, by persisting in the principle of independence and self-reliance, the chinese people have rapidly restored and developed their national industry to cope with the fast-expanding home market and provide more and more goods for export. chinese silk goods are being sold in more than 90 countries and regions. its cotton cloth has an important position in the world market.

chemical fibres, plastic goods, detergents, wrist watches, bycicles, sewing machines, cameras and other goods displayed at the kwangchow fair are being exported in large quantities. an especially marked increase has been registered in the export of bicycles and sewing machines during the great cultural revolution.

spurred by the growth of agricultural production, china's light industry has pressed ahead by leaps and bounds. last year, the output of its major products, including cotton yarn and cloth, paper, sugar, cigarettes, leather goods and electric bulbs, showed big increases ranging from several hundred to several thousand per cent, compared with 1949, the year of liberation.

in old china, light industrial factories were concentrated in a few coastal cities far away from the sources of raw material and inland markets. in line with the principle of simultaneous development of national and local industries, new factories have sprung up in all parts of china since liberation.

almost every province, municipality or autonomous region now has modern cotton mills. china's famous wool producers, inner mongolia, kansu, sinkiang, chinghai and tibet, have all built modern woollen mills. all parts of china now have porcelain plants, while before liberation only kiangsi, hunan and kwangtung had porcelain industry. the export of porcelain in 1972 was about ten times that in 1958. many factories producing paper, sugar, leather and other goods have been set up on the tibetan plateau which had no modern industry before liberation.

in order to serve the people still better, chinese workers have made great efforts to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing the light industry. they have paid attention to increasing the supply of goods for the countryside, thus helping to speed up urban-rural economic exchange and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance.

Bigger Transactions at China's Export Commodities Fair

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 11, 1973)

china's current export commodities fair has surpassed all records in the volume of transactions since it opened here on october 15, compared with the corresponding period of the previous fairs. business is brisk and a warm and friendly atmosphere prevails.

among the visitors are old friends who attended all 33 previous sessions and new friends who have come for the first time. "china is making more and more friends," some visitors remarked. "you treat the people of other countries on an equal footing, so they like to be your friends," they said.

"we see clearly that certain big powers attempt to control and plunder us through trade," said the head of an african trade delegation which is here for the first time. "we are not to be cheated any more. we want to develop trade relations with china and promote our friendly exchanges."

the volume of transactions with asian, african and latin american countries already concluded at the current fair has increased by a big margin, compared with the previous fairs.

china's growing socialist economy is providing more and more commodities for export. transactions in mineral and industrial products, which are better in quality than ever before, have shown a significant increase. many products come from china's young plastics and petro-chemical industries. the high-quality crude oil with ultra-low sulphur content from taching, one of china's major oil centres built on the principle of self-reliance, has drawn visitors from many countries.

through the export commodities fair china also buys goods from foreign countries to meet the needs of its growing industrial and agricultural production and the people's livelihood. contracts have already been signed at the current fair for the import of certain material and equipment.

in connection with the transactions, technical discussions have been held with friends from the industrial and technical circles of japan, the federal republic of germany, britain and other countries.

chinese trading groups have discussed with friends from trade circles of various countries, canvassing their opinions about the varieties, designs, quality, specifications and packing of china's export commodities.

TIBET

More Minority Nationality Cadres in Tibet

Hsien

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Nov. 10, 1973)

tsomei county in the southern part of china's tibet autonomous region now has cadres of tibetan nationality holding 87 per cent of the leading positions above the commune level.

the great majority of the tibetan cadres, who play an important role in revolution and construction, were serfs or slaves without political rights and oppressed by manorial lords before liberation.

today, under the leadership of the communist party, they take an active part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. party organizations run classes to help them become literate and study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. some of them have been to institutes of higher learning or party schools.

thirtyseven-year-old county party committee secretary kelai wangchiu is an example. in the old society, he was forced to work for a herdowner as a child of eight. when he was 20 years old in 1956, kelai wangchiu was sent to school by the party. he returned to the county in 1959 to work for the democratic reform and joined the party in 1962. he has been deputy head of a district, secretary of the county committee of the communist youth league and head of the county. tempered by a dozen years of practice, he is a good cadre whom the local people like and trust.

since he became county party committee secretary in 1972, he has studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao still harder. even on busy work days he would devote one to two hours to study. he uses the theory he has studied to guide the revolution and production. he worked in a commune of the cheku district last year and organized the people to criticize "the theory of innate genius" and "heroes are the makers of history" spread by lin piao and other swindlers and foster the materialist conception of history that "the masses are the real heroes". he helped the commune work out a plan to improve the grassland. this touched off a movement throughout the district to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. last winter and this spring, the district dug 44 ditches and enlarged irrigated grassland by 3,300 hectares.

the county party committee pays great attention to selecting and training tibetan cadres.

twentynine-year-old nima is a new cadre. before the democratic reform in 1959, she was a servant-girl in the household of a manorial lord's agent. she was sent to school in 1960 by the party organization and completed her courses in 1965. she is a good worker and made rapid progress. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, she was promoted to be a standing committee member of the county party committee and vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee in 1972. the county party committee sent her to a district to help with spring farming. she went among the masses and when she had some difficulties, the county party committee secretary went to help her. constant study and practice have improved nima's work style and ability.

these tibetan cadres follow chairman mao's teachings and serve the people whole-heartedly. they remain working people, persist in taking part in collective productive labour and establish close ties with the masses. thirty-year-old awang used to be a serf. he was elected vice-chairman of a district revolutionary committee in 1971. he worked by the side of commune members to improve low yield farmland and increased its output per hectare by 450 kilogrammes last year over the previous year. he is now secretary of the district party committee.

a former slave, solang tochi is now head of a livestock farm. some 4,500 metres above sea level it covers a large tract of land. he went from one place to another in wind and rain to help the herdsmen.

the county also trains tibetan technicians. the overwhelming majority of the cadres and workers in the county's departments of industry, communications, finance, commerce, culture, education and public health are tibetans.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Reception in Honor of Albanian Youth Swimming Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1973)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission this evening gave a reception in nonour of an albanian youth swimming team. leader of the team is muhamet matou, and deputy leaders are kristag kita and gazmend toska. first secretary of the albanian embassy in peking faik golemi and his wife attended the reception.

present were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned, including li ching-chuan, chang hsi-jang, chang lien-hua, wang to and wei ming, as well as chinese coaches and swimmers.

li ching-chuan and muhamet matou spoke at the reception which was permeated with a warm, friendly atmosphere. they hoped that the militant friendship between the two parties and two peoples of china and albania would be constantly strengthened and developed. at the reception, the sportsmen of both countries sang chinese and albanian songs together.

the team arrived here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves for Argentina, Jamaica and Guyana

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1973)

, a chinese table tennis delegation left here by air today for argentina, jamaica and guyana on friendly visits. leader of the delegation is chiu chung-hui, and deputy leaders are liu ching and chin shu.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chen hsien, president of the chinese table tennis association, and david arthur singh, guyanese ambassador to china, and e. ros, charge d'affaires ad interim of the argentine embassy in peking.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Leaves for Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1973)

a chinese volleyball delegation left here by air today for iran on a friendly visit. leader of the delegation is ho chen-liang, and deputy leaders are wang chih-chiang, chang chien, sun chih-an, chueh yung-wu and yuan wei-min.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by hsia lang, a leading member of the chinese volleyball association, and iranian ambassador to china abbas aram.

CHINA AND KOREA

Jen-min Jih-pao Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 10, 1973)

the delegation of the "people's daily" led by lu ying left here for home by rail today at the conclusion of its friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was seen off at the railway station by kim yong nam, director of the international department of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; li yong ik, editor-in-chief, chong ha chon, cha un gil and om jae on, deputy editors-in-chief, of "rodong sinmun"; kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency; chae jun byong, editor-in-chief of "minju choson"; tong jae hyon, director of the publishing house of the workers' party of korea; kim gi nam, editor-in-chief of "kunroja"; yun chi ho, editor-in-chief of "choson inmingun"; kim jong

hwan, editor-in-chief of "pyongyang sinmun"; han jung taek, vice-chairman of the central committee of the journalists' union; choe sang muk, counsellor and director of tne second bureau of the foreign ministry; and others.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan was also at the railway station.

yesterday the chinese ambassador gave a reception on the occasion of the delegation's visit to korea.

among those present at the reception were korean party and government leaders so chol, yang hyong sop, chong jun gi, and kim yong nam, li yong ik, kim song gol.

lu ying and li yong ik spoke at the reception.

the reception was imbued with a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity between the peoples and journalists of the two countries.

Jen-min Jih-pao Delegation Back to Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1973)

the delegation of the "people's daily" led by lu ying returned to peking by train today after a friendly visit to korea.

among those present at the railway station to welcome the delegation were shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, chang chi-chih, deputy director of hsinhua news agency, ku wen-hua, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, wu leng-hsi, wang yi and pan fei, leading members of the "people's daily", and wang chang-yi, a representative of the information department of the foreign ministry.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, diplomatic officials of the embassy, and om tae ryong, correspondent of the korean central news agency and the "rodong sinmun" in peking, were also present.

Korean "Aprok River" Women's Basketball Delegation Visits Nanchang

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Nov. 10, 1973)

the korean "aprok river" women's basketball delegation of the ministry of public security led by kim myong uk has received a warm and friendly reception and forged profound friendship with sportsmen and people here since it arrived here five days ago.

yesterday evening, the team played a friendly match with the kiangsi provincial women's basketball team. the more than 3,000 spectators enthusiastically applauded the korean players for their good skills. during the intermission, the players of both sides had cordial exchange of experience, fully demonstrating the brotherly sentiments between them. the fine skills displayed in the match and four joint practices over the past few days were praised by over 15,000 spectators.

the public security bureau of the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the delegation on the evening of november 7. attending the banquet were liu yun, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, chang wen-hsin, director of the public security bureau, chi yun-hsiang, vice-chairman of the provincial physical culture and sports committee, and leading members of other local departments as well as coaches and players of the provincial team. in their speeches, chang wen-hsin and kim myong uk paid high tribute to the comradely, militant friendship cemented with blood between the chinese and korean people.

the korean delegation attended matches played at the nanchang venue of the national basketball tournament. one of the spectators, lu ting-ming, a fighter of the former chinese people's volunteers, wrote a poem entitled "the golden pyongyang" and presented it to the delegation. the korean visitors met him this afternoon, and chatted with him about the comradeship-in-arms between the chinese and korean people. kim myong uk presented him with kim il sung's works. lu ting-ming happily accepted the precious gift and expressed his hearty thanks.

during their stay here, the guests visited the "august first" sport hall and the kiangsi art and craft exhibition, saw a performance of song and dance items and acrobatics and went sightseeing in the city. they left here for hangchow by air this evening.

Chinese-Korean Basketballers Play First Friendly Matches

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 11, 1973)

the chinese men's and women's basketball teams played their first friendly matches with the korean "february 8" men's and women's teams today in the youth stadium in south pyongan province.

watching the matches were yang su bong, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee, senior colonel chang hyong chun, director of the mass sports department of the ministry of the people's armed forces, as well as soldiers and working people.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and other officials of the chinese embassy also watched the matches.

the korean "february 8" women's team played with high speed and flexibility combined with accurate shooting. it took the lead throughout the match and won by 66 to 49. the chinese team also demonstrated good skill and sportsmanship.

the korean men's team played fairly well by using the tactics of active zonal defence. the chinese team displayed good team work and flexibility and won the match by 75 to 62.

the stadium was imbued with a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity between the peoples and players of the two countries.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese King and Queen to Pay State Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1973)

his majesty birendra bir bikram shah deva, king of nepal, and her majesty queen aishwarya rajya laxmi devi shah will pay a one-week state visit to china starting from december 7, 1973 at the invitation of tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Exhibition on Contemporary Romanian Paintings Opens in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Nov. 10, 1973)

an exhibition on contemporary romanian paintings, sponsored by the tientsin branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, opened here today.

the 66 paintings on display include oil paintings, oil paintings on canvas and cardboard and paintings with resin. these works vividly reflect the heroic struggles waged by the romanian working class and the masses of the romanian people against fascist rule and for national independence and freedom. they also reflect the happy life and labour of the romanian people in the period of socialist construction. this exhibition, which is a contribution to strengthening the fraternal friendship between the people of china and romania, provides a good opportunity to acquaint chinese painters and the chinese people with the achievements by artists in romania.

among the visitors to the exhibition today were wang man-tien, vice-chairman, and wang chen-tang, secretary-general, of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of organizations concerned, as well as painters and other people in tientsin.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu, his wife and other diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy, made a special trip here from peking this morning to see the exhibition. the exhibition is scheduled to last through november 19.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

China and Sierra Leone Sign Protocol and Summary of Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1973)

a supplementary protocol to the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of sierra leone was signed here this morning.

fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and s.a.j. pratt, sierra leone minister

of development and economic planning, signed the supplementary protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and f.m. minah, minister of trade and industry of sierra leone, signed a summary of talks on the further development of the trade relations between the two countries.

President Siaka Stevens Gives Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1973)

dr. siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone, held a press conference at the sierra leone embassy here today which was attended by chinese and foreign journalists.

speaking of his current visit in china, president stevens said: "my impression here on this visit has been very good." during his stay in peking, he met chairman mao tsetung and held talks with premier chou en-lai. "we exchanged our views in order to make the relations between our two countries better and stronger," president stevens stated.

he said that he and premier chou en-lai discussed the general situation in the whole of africa and concentrated on the subject of development on the african continent and the oppression in some parts of africa. "with sierra leone," the president added, "we are concentrating on economic development because we have found that, if there is no economic substance in the independence which we have achieved, we have not achieved anything."

president stevens said that he found quite a bit of concentration on economic development in china. "i find the people very hard working, women as well as men," he said. people of the developing countries should learn from one another, the president pointed out.

President Siaka Stevens Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1973)

president siaka stevens and the other distinguished sierra leone guests on his party left here by special plane for shanghai this afternoon in the company of vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien and vice-foreign minister ho ying.

the distinguished guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by premier chou en-lai, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh, and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, as well as several thousand people of the chinese capital.

sarin chhak, foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present.

chinese ambassador to sierra leone chao cheng-yi, and sierra leone ambassador to china r.e.k. taylor-smith and mrs. taylor-smith, are accompanying the president on his visit to shanghai.

a grand farewell ceremony was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of sierra leone and china. president stevens, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the p.l.a. when the president bade farewell to the well-wishers, the latter, waving bouquets and colourful streamers, cheered "a warm send-off".

also present at the airport were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee hu yu-chih and lo shu-chang; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other departments concerned, chou hua-min, chang ling-pin, teng tung-che, yang tien-kuei, hsiao peng, ma yi, hsieh hsin-ho, tang ke, chien hsin-chung, chang pin, li ching-chuan, yang chi, chang chi-chih and li shih-an.

diplomatic officials of the sierra leone embassy here and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

President Siaka Stevens Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 10, 1973)

dr. siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone, arrived here by special plane from peking this afternoon in the company of vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien and vice-foreign minister ho ying.

the distinguished sierra leone guests were warmly greeted by tens of thousands of shanghai people at the airport and along the main streets who extended profound sentiments of friendship for the sierra leone people.

with the president on his visit are minister of external affairs d.e.f. luke, attorney-general l.a.m. brewah, minister of development and economic planning s.a.j. pratt, minister of trade and industry f.m. minah, and deputy minister of defence k.c. gbamanja. sierra leone ambassador to china r.e.k. taylor-smith and mrs. taylor-smith arrived by the same plane.

the distinguished guests were welcomed at the airport by vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army chou chun-lin and vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee chou li-chin and feng kuo-chu, and leading members of departments concerned and mass organizations.

today, colourful bunting flew over the main streets and huge slogans of welcome trailed from tall buildings in shanghai. the whole city was imbued with warm expressions of friendship and unity between the people of china and sierra leone.

when president stevens alighted from the plane, ma tien-shui and other local leaders stepped forward to warmly shake hands with the president and the other distinguished guests. the airport was a scene of jubilation when the distinguished guests walked round to meet the welcomers. the boys and girls danced and cheered to greet the guests. president stevens happily waved back in acknowledgement.

when the guests drove into the city proper, people lining the streets clapped hands and waved to the distinguished guests from western africa.

also accompanying the distinguished guests on their visit are ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and chao cheng-yi, chinese ambassador to sierra leone.

Sierra Leone President Visits People's Commune in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 11, 1973)

dr. siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone, and his party today visited the santin people's commune on the bank of the whangpoo river, in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. they were warmly welcomed by the commune members.

accompanying the distinguished sierra leone guests were also leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee chou chun-lin, chou li-chin and feng kuo-chu, and chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying.

the distinguished guests saw a golden pattern of rice crops broken only by snow-white cotton as they got near the hsinhua production brigade under the commune. the president watched a harvester working in the rice fields and chatted with the operators. the chairman of the commune revolutionary committee told the guests that the commune had good harvests for 12 years running. a commune member presented a package of rice seeds to the guests. when the president went past cotton fields, he stopped and picked some cotton with a comment: "good exclamation very good exclamation"

the distinguished guests then toured an electrical pumping station, a shop and a handicrafts factory run by the brigade. in the brigade's clinic they had a group photograph with bare-foot doctors. the president also visited the home of a commune member.

later, they visited a commune-run factory and a foundation stock farm. at the end of the visit, the president warmly shook hands with commune members and expressed his thanks for their warm reception.

in the afternoon, the distinguished guests toured the whangpoo river by boat and were warmly welcomed by people along the shores.

in the evening, minister of external affairs d.e.f. luke and others saw a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" presented by the shanghai school of dancing.

Shanghai Banquet Honors President Siaka Stevens

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 11, 1973)

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet here at noon today to warmly welcome dr. siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone, and other distinguished sierra leone guests accompanying him on the visit.

sierra leone ambassador to china r.e.k. taylor-smith and his wife attended.

present were vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, chou li-chin and feng kuo-chu.

also present were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister.

the banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and sierra leone. ma tien-shui and president stevens spoke at the banquet.

ma tien-shui said that the shanghai people were very glad to have the opportunity to receive again his excellency president siaka stevens who visited shanghai in 1963. the people of the two countries shared the same experience of imperialist aggression and oppression and had always sympathized with and supported each other in their struggles, he said. ma tien-shui warmly praised the sierra leone people for their gratifying achievements won under the leadership of president stevens in the cause of defending their national independence and state sovereignty, developing national economy and culture and building up their country. he wished the sierra leone people still greater victories on the road of advance.

president stevens warmly praised the industrial and agricultural achievements scored by the shanghai people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition and expressed his thanks for the warm welcome given to them. he said: "we have brought with us friendly greetings and best wishes from the people of the republic of sierra leone and trust that our friendship will grow from strength to strength." the president declared: "we share common views and understanding in many international questions and we thank you for your support of our just causes against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism."

the president said: "i am most satisfied with the present visit which has opened new prospects for the co-operation between our two countries."

present at banquet was chinese ambassador to sierra leone chao cheng-yi.

also present were leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai, the shanghai municipal trade union council, the shanghai municipal women's federation and the shanghai municipal committee of the communist youth league.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Friendly Personage Mrs. Ingrid Segerstedt Wiberg Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1973)

swedish friendly personage mrs. ingrid segerstedt wiberg, member of the executive council of the world federation of the united nations associations, president of the swedish association for united nations and political editor of the swedish newspaper "goteborgs-posten", wound up her friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today. she was seen off at the airport by chung han-chiu, a standing council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and liu kuang-ya, a council member of the association.

CHINA AND UN

17th Session of UN Population Commission Concludes in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Nov. 9, 1973)

the united nations population commission concluded its 17th session here today. the session adopted a number of draft reports including those on the world population conference to be held in bucharest next year and the world population plan of action.

the 17th session of the commission began on october 29.

a chinese delegation in the capacity of observer attended the session for the first time and made a speech.

during the discussions, some representatives and observers stressed that to formulate the population policies it is necessary to consider and respect the national sovereignty of each country and its concrete conditions. graft-johnson, representative of ghana, said that every country should be absolutely sovereign in its decisions on population policies. mrs. russ, representative of romania, pointed out that the demographic policy of each country should be compatible with the needs of its people. the population policy should be in keeping with the national objectives, she added.

some representatives criticized the absurd idea about the possible exhaustible natural resources. representative of brazil ozorio de almeida said that there was not a single natural resource that was in danger of exhaustion in the foreseeable future. he said that he did not agree with the validity of the malthusian equation. representative of denmark boserup agreed with ozorio de almeida on that the conception of exhaustible natural resources was wrong.

representatives of romania, morocco and indonesia emphasized the women problem, urging that the liberation of women should be hastened.

chinese observer yu wang in his speech gave an account of the production development and population growth in the people's republic of china since her founding. he pointed out: "we have learnt from our own experience that it is erroneous and untruthful to say that over-population is the main cause of poverty and backwardness of the developing countries in asia, africa and latin-america and that a population policy is decisive in solving the problem of poverty and backwardness." "it is quite obvious that a nation cannot lift itself from poverty and backwardness and achieve prosperity and strength unless it breaks the shackles imposed externally by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, internally by feudalism, bureaucrat-capitalism, and particularly breaks the shackles

imposed by the superpowers, attains national independence, implements thorough land reform and develops its national economy independently."

he said: "china pursues a policy of developing her national economy in a planned way, including the policy of planned population growth. we do not approve of anarchy either in physical production or in human reproduction. man should control himself as well as nature. in order to realize planned population growth, what we are doing is, on the basis of energetically developing production and improving the people's living standards, to develop medical and health services throughout the rural and urban areas and strengthen our work in maternity and child-care, so as to reduce the mortality rate on the one hand and regulate the birth rate by birth planning on the other."

he said: "our policy serves well the interests of national construction, the thorough liberation of women, the protection of mothers, women and children, the bringing up of the younger generation, and the improvement of the people's health and national prosperity. it is in the interests of the broad masses of the people. in pushing the policy of birth planning, we combine state guidance with the initiative of the masses themselves. publicity by government and social organizations at all levels is convincing more and more people of the importance of birth planning, and they are now practising it of their own free will. since birth planning is a matter of immediate concern to the broad masses, it is essential to rely on them in order to ensure success."

he said: "we hold that the drawing up of a population policy is an internal affair of every country. since conditions vary in different countries, uniformity in population policy is undesirable. however, it is helpful to share experience and exchange ideas among countries on the problem of population and birth planning on the premise of full respect for the sovereignty of all countries and in accordance with the wishes of their people. all countries, big or small, have their own merits, so have the people. we wish to learn from the people of other countries."

Sanctions Committee of UN Security Council Condemns White Racist Regime of Rhodesia

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 10, 1973)

the sanctions committee of the u.n. security council held an open meeting yesterday, condemning the white racist regime of rhodesia for its barbarous atrocities of suppressing the zimbabwe people, reaffirming the legitimate right of the zimbabwe people to national independence and also the necessity for the united nations to further strengthen sanctions against the white racist regime in rhodesia.

in her opening remark, jeanne martin cisse, chairman of the sanctions committee and representative of guinea, expressed deep concern with the zimbabwe people who are still under the colonial yoke. she appealed to the member states to intensify their support for the implementation of sanctions against the white racist regime in rhodesia, and prevent any further violation of the sanctions.

mehdi zentar, chairman of the african group for the month and representative of morocco, pointed out that the measures taken thus far by the united nations had not been effective enough to restore the legitimate rights of the zimbabwe people. "it is necessary for the people of zimbabwe to take their destiny into their own hands", he said.

dramane ouattara, executive secretary of the organization of african unity, pointed out that the measures of sanctions had not been effective enough as a result of the violations committed by some western countries as well as the portuguese and south african regimes. he urged more cooperation between the united nations and the organization of african unity in preventing violations of the sanctions.

roberto ordonez, chairman of the latin-american group for the month and representative of honduras, said "latin america supports the aspirations of the people of zimbabwe and their heroic struggle for independence, and is in full solidarity with its african brothers in the struggle for self-determination."

salim ahmed salim, chairman of the special committee on decolonization and representative of tanzania, abdullah bishara, chairman of the asian group for the month and representative of kuwait, peruvian representative javier de cuellar and sudanese representative salah ahmed mohamed ibrahim also denounced violations of the sanctions by certain member states.

representative of kenya ochieng adala and representative of guinea morou balde stressed the need to extend the sanctions to the portuguese and south african regimes.

chinese representative chuang yen also made a speech at the meeting.

he pointed out: "the only way to solve the question of rhodesia is for the zimbabwe people to attain complete national independence free from outside interference."

after asking the question how can decolonization be truly realized in africa, so that the people of southern africa, including the zimbabwe people, can win real liberation, he said: "the african people have accumulated rich experience and drawn a correct conclusion through their long struggle for national independence. as explicitly pointed out in the resolution adopted at the ninth summit conference of the oau, 'the prevailing situation leaves the african people in these territories no other choice but armed struggle.'" at present a very good situation prevails in africa, he said, the zimbabwe people will certainly win complete victory for national liberation, as long as they uphold unity and persevere in struggle.

chuang yen condemned britain, the united states and some other western countries for ignoring the resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and security council on sanctions against rhodesia. he also condemned south africa and the portuguese authorities which have colluded with the white racist regime of rhodesia for violation of the sanctions. he said: "in order to support the just struggle of the zimbabwe people and implement the general assembly and security council resolutions on rhodesia, the security council has the duty to adopt the following measures:

(1) reaffirm that the zimbabwe people have the sacred right to national independence and that they should achieve national independence immediately free from any outside interference.

(2) sternly condemn the white racist regime of rhodesia for its barbarous atrocities of suppressing the zimbabwe people.

(3) further strengthen and widen the scope of sanctions against the white racist regime of rhodesia. in view of the violations of the sanctions against rhodesia by south africa and portugal in contravention of the security council resolutions, the security council should widen the scope of the sanctions to cover the colonialist authorities of south africa and portugal.

(4) all acts of violating the u.n. resolutions on sanctions against rhodesia must be sternly condemned.

(5) call on all countries and peoples of the world that uphold justice to give greater support and material assitance to the zimbabwe people."

CHINA AND US

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger and His Party Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1973)

dr. henry a. kissinger, united states secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, and his party arrived in peking by special plane today on a visit to china.

greeting them at the airport were chi peng-fei, foreign minister; chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency; ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; lin ping, director of the department of american and oceanian affairs, peng hua, director of the information department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

chinese assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung and others, who made a special trip to karachi to meet dr. kissinger and his party, returned here by the same plane.

present at the airport were david bruce, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, and mrs. bruce and other officials.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet for Dr. Kissinger and His Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1973)

foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet here this evening in honour of dr. henry a. kissinger, united states secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, and his party.

premier chou en-lai and vice-chairman yeh chien-ying attended the banquet.

david k.e. bruce, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, and alfred le s. jenkins and john h. holdridge, deputy chiefs of the office, and others were also present.

among the members of dr. kissinger's party present at the banquet were: robert s. ingersoll, united states ambassador to japan and assistant secretary for east asian and pacific affairs designate; robert j. mccloskey, u.s. ambassador to cyprus and currently acting press secretary for the secretary of state; arthur w. hummel, jr., acting assistant secretary for east asian and pacific affairs; thomas r. pickering, executive secretary; winston lord, director of planning and coordination staff designate; roy atherton, deputy assistant secretary of state for near east and south asian affairs; scar v. armstrong, director of the office of people's republic of china and mongolia affairs; and commander jonathan t. howe and richard h. solomon, members of secretary kissinger's white house staff.

proposing a toast at the banquet, foreign minister chi peng-fei said:

"we are glad that dr. kissinger has come to china for the sixth time, and for the first time since he assumed office of u.s. secretary of state, to exchange views with us on the normalization of sino-american relations and issues of common interest." he expressed welcome to secretary of state kissinger and the other american guests accompanying him on the visit and conveyed greetings to the great american people.

he continued: many significant events have taken place on the international arena since dr. kissinger's visit to china in february last, which prove convincingly that great disorder throughout the world is the characteristic of the present international situation. in our view, this disorder is the inevitable consequence of the development of history and is a good thing for the people, not a bad thing. through this disorder, the people are being further tempered, seeing more clearly the way ahead, strengthening their unity and increasingly taking their destiny into their own hands.

foreign minister chi peng-fei stated: there are undoubtedly differences of views between our two sides on a series of questions, but as shown by experience in the past two years and more, it is beneficial for the two sides to have candid exchanges of views. since the visit of president nixon to china and the issuance of the sino-u.s. communique at shanghai, liaison offices have been set up both in china and the united states, and exchanges of various kinds have happily developed between our two peoples. the mutual understanding between the two peoples has deepened, and their friendship strengthened. this is a good start and accords with the interests and desires of our peoples. we are confident that so long as we go forward in the direction set by the shanghai communique, the goal of normalizing sino-american relations can be attained.

dr. kissinger said in his toast: this is the 6th time that i have had the privilege of visiting china and today's journey retraced the secret trip that i took in july 1971. none of us who took this trip can ever forget the sense of excitement when we entered china for the first time. it was not only that we were visiting a new country, and what we thought was the mysterious country until the prime minister pointed out to me that it was due more to our ignorance than to its mystery. but it was above all because we knew that the normalisation of relations between china and the united states was essential for the peace of the world. we set ourselves then the task of moving forward with determination toward the normalisation of relations, toward establishing friendly relationship between the people of the united states and the people of china.

dr. kissinger said: as before, the foreign minister pointed out, we have made good progress, we have liaison offices in each other's capital, and we have increased exchanges between our two countries. but we are determined to do much more and to complete the process that we started two years ago as rapidly as possible.

he went on: in the shanghai communique, we set ourselves some important common objectives that we would oppose hegemony, that we would not speak on behalf of a third country and that we would live by the principles of peaceful coexistence. and we are determined to live up to the shanghai communique.

he said: and so, as i am here for the 6th time, china is no longer mysterious to us. we have learned that the chinese words count and that every promise that we have made to each other has been kept. and we have learned too that the peace and wellbeing of our two peoples is in the interest of our two peoples and is in the interest of the entire world. dr. kissinger stated: so, my colleagues and i are here with an open heart to speed the progress toward the normalisation of relations, to further the objectives of the shanghai communique, to exchange ideas about the problems of peace in asia and peace in the world. and we know we will make as good progress as we have on every previous trip.

also present at the banquet were chiao kuan-hua, pei shih-chang, wu chung, chu mu-chih, ma jen-hui, teng kang, wang yeh-chiu, wang hai-jung, wu wei-jan, lin ping, peng hua, chu chuan-hsien, chien ta-yung, wang hsiao-yi, chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching.

prior to the banquet, chou en-lai and yeh chien-ying met with dr. kissinger and his party.

American Bio-Chemist Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1973)

american professor of bio-chemistry alexander rich and his wife left peking by air today for a visit to other chinese cities before going home. seeing them off at the airport were pei shih-chang and other leading members of organizations concerned and scientists.

the guests arrived here on november 3 on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the institute of biophysics of the academy of sciences of china. during their stay here they visited scientific, educational, agricultural and medical units and toured scenic spots. they also had academic discussions with chinese scientists.

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Chiao Kuan-hua Hold Talks with Dr. Henry A. Kissinger

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1973)

chinese premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua held talks here this afternoon with dr. henry a. kissinger, united states secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs.

taking part in the talks on the u.s. side were: david bruce, robert s. ingersoll, robert j. mccloskey, john holdridge, winston lord and mrs. jacquelyn t. hill.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: wang hai-jung, peng hua, ting yuan-hung, chao chi-hua, tang wen-sheng, shen jo-yun and lien cheng-pao.

at the same time, other officials from the two sides also held talks. taking part in the talks on the chinese side were lin ping, cheng to-pin, chien ta-yung, cheng chi-hung, wu chi-ta, yang yu-yung and hu feng-hsien. taking part in the talks on the u.s. side were arthur w. hummel, jr., alfred l. jenkins, oscar v. armstrong, richard h. solomon and mrs. bonnie dean andrews.

in the evening, dr. henry a. kissinger and his party saw a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

american guests accompanying dr. kissinger on the visit also visited the peking art glassware factory and the art handicrafts exhibition today.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Chinese Ambassador to Upper Volta Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1973)

hsieh pang-chih, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of upper volta, presented his credentials to president sangoule lamizana on the afternoon of november 7, according to a report from ouagadougou.

president sangoule lamizana then had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion were prime minister gerard kango ouedraogo, foreign minister joseph conombo and other senior officials.

ambassador hsieh pang-chih arrived in ouagadougou on october 27.

foreign minister conombo received him on november 5.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Delegation of Chinese Academy of Sciences Leaves Peking for Hanoi

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1973)

a delegation of the academy of sciences of china led by yueh chih-chien, acting secretary-general of the academy, left here for hanoi by train this afternoon at the invitation of the state commission of sciences and technology of the democratic republic of viet nam. the delegation is to discuss and sign a two-year executive plan of scientific cooperation between the chinese academy of sciences and the d.r.v.n. state commission of sciences and technology, and pay a friendly visit.

it was seen off at the railway station by leading members of the chinese academy of sciences and other departments concerned, including wang chien-chung, chin li-sheng, wu tsao-wen, chi ming-ta, chang chi and liu chi-ying.

first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy here nguyen phuong vu was present.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Sports Delegation Arrives in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 9, 1973)

the chinese sports delegation led by yu pu-hsueh arrived here by plane today to pay a friendly visit to yugoslavia at the invitation of the yugoslav physical culture federation.

present at the airport to greet the delegation were hakija pozderac, chairman of the federation, and leading members of some departments of the ministry of foreign affairs.

chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng was also present.

Hsinhua Deputy Director Arrives in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 11, 1973)

mu ching, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to yugoslavia at the invitation of tanjug.

he was greeted at the airport by teodor olic, editor-in-chief of tanjug, and wang chin, counsellor of the chinese embassy in belgrade.

teodor olic gave a dinner in honour of mu ching yesterday evening.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Writes to Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei informed colin goad, secretary-general of the inter-governmental maritime consultative organization, on october 5 that the government of the people's republic of china decided to participate in the international convention for the safety of life at sea signed in london on june 17, 1960, and the international convention on load lines signed in london on april 5, 1966, and withdraw from the international convention respecting load lines signed in london on july 5, 1930. at the same time, china made the following reservation on the 1966 international convention on load lines: with respect to its off-coast areas, the people's republic of china would not be bound by the defining of zones and seasonal areas in the relevant provisions of regulations 49 and 50 of annex ii to the convention. the foreign minister was also authorized to declare that the acceptance of the two first-mentioned conventions by the chiang kai-shek clique usurping the name of china was illegal and null and void.

in accordance with the regulations of the 1960 convention and the 1966 convention, the two conventions become valid to china as from january 5, 1974.

Chinese Delegation to 8th Session of IMCO Leaves Peking for London

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1973)

a chinese delegation to attend the 8th session of the assembly of the inter-governmental maritime consultative organization left here for london by air today. leader of the delegation is yu mei, vice-minister of communications.

the delegation includes deputy delegate li ching. deputy delegate ting chi-chung and some other members left peking earlier. deputy delegate liu keng-yuan is already in london.

present at the airport to see the delegation off was ma yao-chi, vice-minister of communications.

Chinese Minister of Public Health Meets WHO Director-General and His Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1973)

chinese minister of public health liu hsiang-ping this evening met dr. h.t. mahler, director-general of the world health organization, and the members of his party dr. f.j. dy, regional director for the western pacific of the w.h.o. and dr. s. flache, and gave a dinner in their honour.

present on the occasion were vice-minister of public health huang shu-tse, leading members of departments concerned and representatives of medical circles wang chung-li, hsueh kung-cho, fan kuang, chen hai-feng, yeh cheng-pa, chu chang-keng and shih cheng-hsin.

dr. h.t. mahler and his party arrived here for a visit by air yesterday as guest of the ministry of public health. they were welcomed at the airport by huang shu-tse, hsueh kung-cho and shih cheng-hsin.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

November 21, 1973 No. 5500

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

An Important Responsibility of Socialist Factories and Enterprises

by

the CCP Committee of the Hsiangt'an Electrical Engineering Plant, Hunan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 1, 1973)

In these few years, our plant has established links with 32 colleges and schools, including Chekiang University, Hunan University, Central-South College of Mining and Metallurgy and Hupeh College of Agricultural Machinery. We have successively received 39 groups of teachers and students into our plant to carry out the practice of the revolution in education with pleasing results. Our insights are:

The Common Task

Chairman Mao points out, "In carrying out the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership; it is essential for the masses of workers to take part." We socialist factories have an important responsibility in this revolution. In order to raise the understanding of others on this question, we have organized the leading cadres, workers and representatives of teachers and students to study together the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao concerning the revolution in education, in order to make them understand that the establishment of links between factories and universities is an effective measure for implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education and basically changing the state of "three departures" that marked the universities of the past. A factory must regard doing a good job in the revolution in education as the common task of the factory and the school.

After raising their understanding, we adopt diverse means to propagate Chairman Mao's line and policies in the revolution in education among the staff members and workers in the whole factory, to enable the broad masses of workers and technicians to clearly understand the significance of establishing links between the factory and the university, and to actively support and participate in activities in educational reform. Over the past few years, more than ten old workers and technicians have served concurrently as teachers in the schools and the worker-comrades all express their intention to do their duty in the revolution in education.

On one occasion, in order to assist the teachers of the Electrical Engineering Department at Hunan University to revise the teaching materials of a course, we planned to organize some workers and technicians to listen to the teachers' rehearsal lectures. Learning this, over 200 workers came of their own accord to listen to the lectures, and they made many valuable suggestions for the revision of the teaching materials. Because the broad masses of workers and technicians considered the revolution in education "an important matter within their province," they actively took over of their own accord the production tasks of those comrades participating in teaching reform activities, and neither production nor teaching was neglected. For example, the two branch factories handling electric appliances and generators with more teaching activities have fulfilled or overfulfilled their production tasks month after month since last year.

Active Leadership

How do we lead the teachers and students who have come to the factory to carry out the practice of the revolution in education?

1. The teachers and students are given deep-going education in the Party's basic line. When the teachers and students come to the factory, the factory becomes their school and must give top priority to the transformation of the ways of thinking of the teachers and students. After their arrival in the factory, the teachers and students live among the broad masses of workers and come into contact with many problems of production and scientific research. In accordance with this characteristic, we fully utilize the concrete facts of the two-line struggle in production and scientific research in our factory to educate the teachers and students on the Party's basic line in a lively way and to deepen their understanding of the Party's basic line.

2. The role of the masses of workers in educational reform is brought into full play. The two-line struggle and the struggle between the two ways of thinking on the educational front are profoundly reflected in various aspects of the sphere of teaching. Therefore adherence to Chairman Mao's educational line and the broad mobilization of the masses of workers to participate in teaching reform have become an important aspect in the exercise of leadership over the working class in the educational revolution. In 1970, the electrical engineering pilot class of Hunan University revised the old teaching materials. At first, the teachers slightly revised and rewrote a teaching outline "Direct Current Dynamo" and came to our factory to solicit opinions. The worker-comrades pointed out: The direct current dynamo is gradually being replaced by new techniques. If we still take it as the principal part of the teaching

material, we shall seriously depart from the production realities in our country. The workers' opinions raised the teachers' understanding and strengthened their confidence in shattering conventions and creating new things. The workers, technicians and teachers repeatedly studied things and eventually compiled new teaching materials which are related with production realities and reflect the advanced level of technology.

3. Rationally arrange production and teaching activities. We grasp the link-up of the factory and the school as though it is a regular type of work. The education unit of the factory is specifically responsible for developing the links between the teachers, students, various departments and various branch factories (workshops), organizing various leading groups for educational reform, carrying out various activities in educational reform, recommending workers to serve concurrently as teachers and planning the life of the teachers and students in the factory. When arranging production in the branch factories (workshops) and squad units, they also arrange activities in educational reforms. The broad masses of workers and technicians show concern for and participate in activities in educational reform; they fully reflect the opinions on all quarters and actively implement the mass line in educational reform.

The teachers participating in scientific research in the factory are not solely employed as technicians. We make sure that they have sufficient time for studies and compiling new teaching materials as well as time for fulfilling their tasks in the enterprise. For example, with the assistance of a teacher from Hunan University our factory successfully completed a static type of frequency conversion apparatus of 100 kilowatts and 2,500 cycles; meanwhile, the first draft of the teaching material "Transistor Pulse Circuit" was also compiled.

The leading cadres at various levels in our plant show solicitous concern for the life of the teachers and students in the factory so that they can live and study well.

Mutual Promotion

Through the establishment of links between the factory and the school, the factory has given support to the school, the school has also given great impetus to production and technological reforms in the factory.

1. Teachers and students who have gone to the factory from the school carry out scientific research and technological reform together with the workers and technicians. Teachers and students from Chekiang University and Hunan University through participating in practice together with the workers and technicians, have successfully produced through research new products which are of an advanced level, thus giving impetus to activities in reforming the products of our factory. To meet the need of conducting research to bring out new products, we have materially and technically assisted the schools to rebuild and equip their laboratories.

2. The establishment of links between the factory and schools has created conditions for the school laboratories to be directly geared toward the

reality of production. The laboratory in the electrical engineering department at Hunan University has carried out experiments to test the efficiency of the electrical drilling machine produced by our factory. They have thus met the urgent needs of the factory as well as transformed the situation marked by the divorcement of the laboratory from the reality of production.

3. Teachers who have gone to the factories from the schools assist the factories in properly conducting spare-time education. For example the teachers who have come from the department of electrical engineering in Hunan University to carry out the practice of educational reform in our factory have assisted the factory in running various types of study classes in electrical engineering, fundamental electrical engineering and electronic technology, with over 300 workers participating in the studies. This has given impetus to the development of production and spare-time education in the whole factory, and the teachers have also accumulated certain experience for the compilation of new teaching materials.

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Strengthen Leadership, Draw Up Overall Plans, and Do a Good Job in Establishing Links Between Factories and Universities

by

Hupeh Provincial Bureau of Education

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 1, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the various industrial and mining enterprises in Hupeh take the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work as the key link and energetically support the revolution in education in the various institutions of higher learning. At present, 343 industrial and mining enterprises and units for scientific research and design have established links with eight institutes of science and engineering and have played a tremendous part in promoting education to serve proletarian politics and integrating education with production work.

The proletarian revolution in education is a great, profound social revolution. Definitely it cannot be carried out well without the energetic support from the various fronts in society. However, at the beginning comrades of some departments in the enterprises thought that they had nothing to do with the revolution in education and that the link between the factory and the university was an extra burden. In light of these conditions the Hupeh Provincial Committee mobilized the various fronts and departments to take supporting the revolution in education as an important course in carrying out education in ideology and political line and organized the comrades on various fronts to seriously study the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's thought on revolution in education, thoroughly criticize the revisionist line, thus raising the consciousness of the leading cadres at various levels and the masses in supporting the revolution in education.

Following the thoroughgoing development in the revolution in education, many factories, mines and enterprises, starting from the overall situation of the revolution, place the giving of support to the revolution in education and establishment of links between the factory and university on the agenda of their Party committees. They strengthen their leadership, set up corresponding organizations and make sure that the factory is properly run, the workshops are properly managed and the squad units are properly led. Some units strengthen their leadership of the working class over the revolution in education through the three-in-one combination and other forms of organization.

In the process of establishing links with the specialty in forge-pressing at Central China Technical Institute, Wuhan Motor Plant organized the workers, cadres (technicians) and teachers and students in the plant into a three-in-one combination group with the workers as the mainstay. Backed by the broad masses of workers in the whole factory, this small group has in the past few years built seven units of large key equipment, guided the worker-peasant-soldier students in designing and making over 30 sets of dies, and compiled new teaching materials for two courses. Eighty percent of the teachers in the forge-

pressing specialty have gone to the factory to undergo tempering for over half a year and ten workers in the factory have become the mainstay of production technology and worker-teachers.

Facts have proved that such three-in-one combination small groups are the technical assault groups for solving crucial problems in production as well as the teaching classes for training worker-technicians in the factory. They are good classrooms for the teachers and technicians to receive re-education politically and to study again vocationally, and are also the important sources of supply from which workers and technicians are selected for training as part-time teachers for the schools. They are teams for the practice of revolution in education as well as units for compiling new teaching materials. They constantly bring forth tasks from production and scientific research, organize the practice of revolution in education, turn the factory into an important base of the school for the three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific research and open up a vast world for the revolution in education.

In the course of supporting the revolution in education, the industrial and mining enterprises inevitably encounter certain contradictions. Many mines and factories proceed from the whole situation of the revolution to draw up overall plans for production and teaching. The construction department of the Wuhan Steel Plant has taken the initiative in deciding through discussion with the school linked up with it--the Wuhan Iron and Steel Institute--to exchange production and teaching plans in each quarter of the year so that the needs in production and teaching can be integrated as far as possible. When arranging tasks in production and scientific research in conjunction with teaching, every effort is normally made to meet the four requirements of small amount of work, little interference, high technical standard and safety so that the students can be trained to acquire the capacity for analyzing and solving problems. When arranging work for student-workers, the method of combining decentralization and centralization is adopted. Decentralization enables the students to come into the widest contact with the masses and receive re-education from the working class; centralization is beneficial to the integration of the fulfillment of teaching tasks with the practice of production.

In order to carry out well teaching reform, many link-up units actively assist the teachers and students in the plant to solve the problems of housing, labor insurance and welfare.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." Many factories and mines have taken this instruction of Chairman Mao's as the starting point and ultimate goal in supporting the revolution in education. When the worker-peasant-soldier students carry out the practice of teaching in the plant, they are warmly looked after politically so that they can mature and get tempered through the practice of the three great revolutionary movements; and are given energetic support in teaching to insure that they pay attention to theoretical studies based on practice.

Many factories and mines also energetically assist the schools in building a three-in-one combination proletarian teaching force. At present, besides selecting and sending a large number of workers and technicians to participate in the teaching work when the students practice in the plants, some factories and mines have also selected and sent 123 outstanding workers and technicians to the relevant institutes of science and technology to serve as part-time teachers. In coordination with the schools, many factories and mines have done a great deal of work for the original teachers who have gone to the factories to be steeled. On the whole, they are able to show warm concern politically and give patient assistance; they do not show disdain even when the teachers have committed errors in practice and encourage the teachers whenever they show progress. The teachers are assigned to specific workshops, types of work and master-workmen in accordance with their specialties and physical conditions, and they study, work and criticize revisionism together with the workers. Adequate consideration is given but strict requirements are set. They are encouraged to study scientific technology for the revolution, and are taught to learn humbly from and seriously sum up the rich practical experience inventions and creations of the workers, so that they can gradually overcome the shortcomings of being "empty, limited, old" in vocational knowledge. According to the incomplete statistics of seven institutes of science and technology, in the past few years over 2,500 teachers have gone to factories and the countryside to get tempered. After tempering, their spiritual outlook has undergone a marked transformation and there is great improvement in their vocational efficiency.

In order to implement Chairman Mao's instructions concerning factories run by schools, many departments and industrial and mining enterprises consider helping the schools run factories properly and build laboratories as their own responsibility. Some bureaux and committees corresponding to the institutes of science and technology incorporate the business of production, supply and marketing in the factories and laboratories of the relevant colleges and schools into the national plans, thus giving impetus to the establishment of factories operated by the schools and laboratories. When the schools run factories, some units support the schools with their raw and semi-processed materials and obsolete material resources dug up in the course of stock-taking, and send workers to participate in the installation of key equipment and guide production.

The attention of the Party committee and its stronger leadership hold the key to properly linking up the factory and the school. In accordance with the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao and the principle of "dealing with the right type in the vicinity" (就近对口) and on the basis of full discussions made between the factory and the school, the provincial committee draws up overall plans, compiles a list of schools and factories to be linked up, clearly define their respective tasks and conveys its decisions to the basic level, so that the factories and schools could be linked up in a well-organized manner under leadership.

The support given to the revolution in education by the various fronts and departments is still only in the beginning stage in our Hupeh Province, and there are still many problems in the matter of understanding and work. We are

resolved to conscientiously study the documents of the 10th Party Congress, implement the spirit of the 10th Party Congress, continue to grasp well the struggle-criticism-transformation in the sphere of the superstructure and carry the revolution in education through to the end.

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Win Support from Factories, Mines and Enterprises, Insist on Running Schools with Open Doors

by

the Department of Geology at Hofei University of Technology in Anhwei

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 1, 1973)

Win Support from Factories, Mines and Enterprises

Running schools with open doors cannot be accomplished by relying solely on the school forces, and it is necessary to win support from the factories, mines and enterprises.

In the past few years, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on "reforming the old educational system and the old teaching policies and methods," we have criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, led the teachers and students to go out of the university to establish links with the geological teams and carry out the practice of revolution in education.

Because of the attention paid and the support given by the Party committee of the Bureau of Metallurgy and Geology in our province, many geological teams warmly welcome our establishment of links with them. They give priority to training people, and properly arrange teaching and production to insure the smooth progress of the revolution in education.

In the practice of field teaching, the leader of the geological team constantly acquaint the teachers and students with the conditions of the two-line struggle on the geological front, make arrangements for the workers and technicians to give lessons to the students, assist the teachers and students in solving the problems of articles for labor protection and housing and provide favorable conditions for running schools with open doors. The workers, cadres and technicians of the geological team consciously consider the proper guidance of the worker-peasant-soldier students as their responsibility. They "control the ways of thinking, teach techniques, guide the style of work," and in every way show concern for the development of the worker-peasant-soldier students. They personally led the teachers and students in conducting social investigations and ask the old peasants to relate the history of the village and their family history. The teachers and students have received profound class education. In order to enable the students to obtain more geological knowledge, they constantly brave the wind and rain, climb mountains and wade through water, meticulously study things on the spot, collect a wide range of data, and seriously organize teaching to enable the students to study in a lively way.

Strengthen the Unified Leadership of the Party

In the course of running schools with open doors, the Party's centralized leadership should be strengthened. In accordance with the agreement on forming a link-up to have "the Department of Geology jointly run by the Bureau

and the school with the school as the mainstay," the Provincial Bureau of Metallurgy and Geology and the school jointly formed the centralized leading body of the Party for giving all-round consideration to and arranging the tasks of teaching, production and scientific research. A series of essential systems were also installed to guarantee organizationally the running schools with open doors.

According to the agreement, the various geological teams under the bureau are the link-up units of our department and the work sites of the various geological teams can be taken as teaching bases for practicing three-in-one combination in our department. The various geological teams have also set up corresponding organizations. During the period of field teaching, the tasks are jointly defined to guarantee the accomplishment of production and teaching tasks in accordance with the needs of teaching, production and scientific research under the centralized leadership of Party organizations.

Secondly, under the centralized leadership of the Party committees of the bureau and the school, the build-up of the teaching ranks is being strengthened. On the one hand, we organize, by stages and by groups, the teachers to participate in the three great revolutionary movements in the geological teams and the countryside, so as to enable them to receive re-education politically and to study again vocationally. On the other hand, the provincial Bureau of Metallurgy and Geology selects and sends in a planned manner scores of workers with practical experience and technicians to participate in teaching work. These worker-teachers have played an active role in promoting the thoroughgoing development of the revolution in education.

Serve the Production Departments

The leadership and attention of the Party committees at various levels in the provincial Bureau of Metallurgy and Geology have created favorable conditions for running schools with open doors. However, in order to further consolidate and develop the linking up of the team and the school, the initiative and enthusiasm of the school must be brought into full play. An important point here is that the school must think in terms of serving the production departments, use their techniques and facilities to serve the development of social production and technical reforms, and do everything possible to integrate the teaching links with the accomplishment of specific production tasks so that the team and the school can take each other as its base, promote each other and establish permanent links. The concrete measures we have taken are:

1. To plant our feet in the province and insist on running schools to meet the need for the development of geological undertakings. We have made overall planning in regard to the orientation of specialties, the goal of training and the number of students to be admitted in accordance with the needs of developing the national economy in our country. While insuring the proper running of the ordinary classes, we also adopt diverse means to schools and have started three terms of short-course training classes for the geological teams and trained nearly a hundred geological technicians. We also give lectures on special topics in the production departments, go deep into the mountain regions and rural communities to popularize geological knowledge and mobilize

the masses to report mines. Such activities bring closer the ties between the school and society and assist the geological departments to solve certain difficulties caused by insufficient technical forces.

2. School laboratories must be reformed and built. Subsequent to the increase in the number of specialties and the change in the form of running schools, we have rebuilt the laboratories which simply served teaching into bases for conducting experiments to serve teaching, production and scientific research. Besides fulfilling the tasks of scientific experiments, we have also taken up the experimental tasks of the geological department. For more than a year, we have separately taken up the tasks of conducting appraisal of ore rocks, chemical analysis, analysis of coal, soil analysis and spectro-analysis for coal mines and professional geological teams and other units, and also carry out scientific research on new techniques. The provincial Bureau of Metallurgy and Geology has supplied of its own accord the schools with a number of teaching instruments for geophysical prospecting to strengthen their laboratories.

3. In accordance with the principle of unity of theory and practice, when organizing teaching, we pay attention to the proper selection of combination points. The point selected is required to be an important link in production as well as an indispensable course in teaching. Through integrating the teaching needs with the production needs and classroom teaching with on-the-spot teaching, the study of theory based on practice and conducting practice under the guidance of theory, the students are able to study in a lively way. For example, under the guidance of the comprehensive geological teams, the students of the specialty in geophysical prospecting participated in surveying work with the magnetic method to look for iron mines, and in the process of production they studied the contents of "surveying" and part of the course of "magnetic prospecting." Some students reported, "This method of study encompasses theory and reality; we know how to do our job after our studies."

4. Insist on carrying out scientific research and raise the level of teaching and production. In running schools with open doors, we insist on starting from the actual needs of teaching and production to define the scientific research projects and use the results of scientific research to enrich the teaching content and promote production.

Due to firm adherence to running schools with open doors in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, the spiritual outlook of many teachers and students has experienced profound transformation. In the past few years, they have fought south and north of the Yangtze River together with the masses of workers and peasants and are praised by the masses.

* * *

YOUNG CADRES

Take An All-Round View of Young Cadres and Energetically Train Successors

by

the Party Committee of the Shengli Mine of the Fushun Mining Affairs Bureau of Liaoning

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 2, 1973)

The new Party Constitution adopted at the Party's 10th National Congress stipulates that leadership organs at all levels must practice the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young and must train millions upon millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Through studying the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress, we have acquired a new understanding on this point and are determined to seriously carry forward the spirit of the Party's 10th National Congress, constantly place this long-range program on the agenda, sum up experiences, formulate plans and continuously keep a firm and proper grip on them.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, in accordance with Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors, we have selected and trained a number of young cadres from among the workers to reinforce the leading bodies at the mine, workshop and team levels. After stepping into their leadership posts, these cadres, through humbly learning from the old cadres, keeping in close touch with the masses, imposing strict demands on themselves and striving to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, have played a positive role in the three great revolutionary movements.

The business of training young cadres is not all plain sailing. Herein rages a struggle between two ways of thinking and the two lines. A reflection of such struggle is the "lack of confidence" in, "lack of attention" toward, or "lack of patience" with the young cadres that once appeared in the leading squad of the mine Party committee.

At first, some comrades erroneously thought that because the young cadres lacked seniority and experience, and their words and work did not carry weight, they were unequal to heavy burdens and inadequate to the demands of important business. These comrades always felt ill at ease when it came to placing business in the hands of young cadres. They were all for "going slow" in training and promoting young cadres. Such a way of thinking hampered work bearing on the training of young cadres. In light of this situation, the Party committee seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching on "one dividing into two" and made a concrete analysis of the conditions of young cadres. It was realized that one side of the matter was lack of experience on the part of young cadres but another side was that they were willing to learn, the least conservative in their thinking, and keenly sensitive to new things and had the courage to think, to speak and to act. Everyone said that it was not a matter of our lack of peace of mind in training and using young cadres. Rather it was idealism and metaphysics at work in our minds which must be expelled. In the

course of discussion, many old cadres looked back over their own process of growth. Everyone came to understand that the struggle experience, wisdom and talents, and work ability of people did not drop out of the skies nor were they inborn. Rather they grew gradually through the practice of revolutionary struggle. We should act according to Chairman Mao's teaching, "Let them work and learn lessons and improve their skills through working. Large numbers of outstanding personages will come to the fore in this way. The attitude of fearing this and that cannot help toward the upbringing of new cadres." We should insist on placing young cadres on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements and let them brave the storm and face the world, take a personal look into conditions, grasp the policies, tackle problems, and direct work so that they can grow rapidly through undergoing tempering in the practical struggle.

Last year, the coal dressing plant expansion project of our mine was on the state's list of priorities. The project was a colossal one involving a tight time schedule and a heavy workload. To train and drill new cadres, we decided to assign two young cadres of the mine's revolutionary committee to leadership work at the headquarters in command of engineering operations. After accepting this assignment, they moved their bedrolls to the worksite. With the fervent help of the Party organization, they relied closely on the working masses. They combined labor with investigation and study. Day and night, they fought bravely with the workers, and surmounted one difficulty after another. The project was put on stream half a year ahead of schedule.

Through this spell of practice, we come to feel that such a way of thinking as worrying about young cadres' ability "to draw the bow, to shoulder a certain burden and to take things into stride" is uncalled for. So long as we insist on tempering the young cadres on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements and let them shoulder burdens, they will be transformed from having little struggle experience into having much more struggle experience, from lack of ability in leading work into having certain ability in leading work.

In the process of training young cadres, some other comrades held that the young cadres now selected had all been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign. They had red roots and upright stalks and everyone of them was like a piece of stainless steel. The leadership didn't have to worry about their growth. Under the influence of this way of thinking, they failed to keep a tight grip on young cadres, to impose strict demands on them and to give them adequate help. This was wrong.

In light of this way of thinking, we studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "In class society everyone lives as a member of a particular class, and every kind of thinking, without exception, is stamped with the brand of a class." We came to feel deeply that the overwhelming majority of young cadres do have red roots and upright stalks. They are basically good and have some awareness of the two-line struggle. This is a fact. But young cadres do not live in a vacuum. In socialist society, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. The bourgeoisie is bound to corrupt us with their thinking. If we see only the side that the young cadres are of good origins and good in essence, but fail to

see the other side that they are liable to be corrupted, view them in isolation and in departure from the sharp and complicated class struggle and two-line struggle, and adopt the attitude of letting things take their course toward them, then we are likely to become negligent in important business.

Therefore, when training young cadres, we paid attention to linking the ideological state of young cadres with a constant effort to help them in studying works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao and fostering a style of work based on modesty, prudence and hard struggle. The aim was to make them preserve forever the natural colors of the working class, show a fervent love for labor, keep in contact with the masses, consciously resist the encroachment of bourgeois ideas and firmly follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in their march forward.

The young cadres are a spirited and dashing lot, their style one of quick action and their words blunt and forthright. So this often gives rise to problems of one kind or another. As regards how the defects and shortcomings marking their progress should be dealt with, some comrades at first also had some incorrect views. They took seriously one or two slight mistakes made by the young cadres, were in the habit of blaming and criticizing them, and did not take pains to give them education. As a result, the young cadres became adversely affected in their mood and had their enthusiasm dampened. To correct this trend, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must learn to take an all-round view of a problem." We made an all-round analysis of the defects that appeared in work done by young cadres. Everyone came to realize that the appearance of defects of one kind or another on the young cadres' road of advance is inevitable. The incurrence of loss to work by a young cadre's blunder is a bad thing but it also can be turned into a good thing should we draw experiences and lessons from it to raise our consciousness. In fact, growth of anyone is marked by many repetitions of this process of practice and understanding. Thereafter, in the process of training young cadres, we paid attention to "assuming responsibility, offering assistance and giving encouragement." When problems appeared in young cadres' work, the principal responsible members of the Party committee took the initiative in assuming responsibility. Meanwhile, they undertook to help new cadres sum up experiences and lessons to enable them to improve their skills through positive and negative experiences. They also encouraged the new young cadres to show more courage and forge ahead continuously.

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SUN YAT-SEN ANNIVERSARY

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Birthday Anniversary Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1973)

people of various circles in peking gathered at a ceremony in the sun yat-sen memorial hall in chungshan park here this morning to commemorate the 107th anniversary of dr. sun yat-sen's birthday.

present were shen yen-ping and hsu teh-heng, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; liao cheng-chih, member of the central committee of the communist party of china; liu yu-fa, li chin-teh and tung hsiao-peng, leading members of the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee; chia ting, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; members of the standing committee of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c.; delegates to the national people's congress; members of the c.p.p.c.c.; members of the central standing committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang and members of the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang; and other personages.

cypress trees and flowers were put in front of a portrait of dr. sun yat-sen in the memorial hall.

at 10:20 a.m. chen tzu-sheng, member of the central standing committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang, declared the meeting open, and all present stood in silent tribute before dr. sun yat-sen's portrait. hsu teh-heng presented a flower basket before the picture of dr. sun yat-sen on behalf of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c. liao cheng-chih also presented a flower basket. so did liu yu-fa on behalf of the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee, chu yun-shan on behalf of the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang, and chia ting on behalf of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. then all the people present bowed before the picture of dr. sun yat-sen.

personages from various circles present at the ceremony were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress and members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference ma chun-ku, ou tang-liang, pei shih-chang, teng chu-min, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan, hua lo-keng, yen chi-tzu, li yen-lu, chang yun, wu hsin-yu, mao yi-sheng, lin lan-ying, lin chiao-chih, lo shu-chang, chi fang, meng chi-mao, chao chung-yao, hu tzu-ang, hu yu-chih,

yu shu-teh, wang yun-sheng, wang hsueh-ying, sun hsiao-tsun, su tzu-heng, li kuo-wei, yang tung-chun, wu yen-yin, chang hsiao-chien, chin ju-po, chou shih-kuan, chou pei-yuan, wen chia-szu, chao tsung-yu, jung yi-jen, chung hui-lan, yuan jen-yuan, hsu po-hsin, hsu chu-po, sa kung-liao, tung chi-wu and chu tu-nan; delegates to the national people's congress, members of the c.p.p.c.c. and other personages sha chien-li, wang chu-chien, chang han-ying, tan chen, hsieh ping-hsin, fei hsiao-tung, yeh sheng-tao, wu tso-jen, pei wen-chung, wu yuan-hsing, tseng hsien-chiu, wang li-keng, huang chang-shui, chuang ming-li, chang li-sheng, lien kuan, tsou ping-wen, li ming-yang, wang ke-chun, chou chia-pin, wang chia-chen, chen ming-teh, huang ting-chen, yen hsin-min, sun cheng-pei, li wen-yi, ko chih-cheng, li po-chiu, liang su-ming, chao chun-mai, liu pin-yi, shen tzu-chiu, liao meng-hsing, ngapo tsirten-choga, han chuan-hua, cheng tung-kuo, tu yu-ming, sung hsi-lien, ho szu-yuan, hu tzu-ying, hsu meng-shan, cheng szu-yuan, kuo yu-shou, sung wei-pin, chao ming-che, hung hsi-hou, kuo yi-ching, hsu pao-kuei; and

members of the central standing committee, and members and alternate members of the central committee, of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang liu fei, kan tzu-sen, wu mao-sun, liu chung-jung, liu meng-chun, chien chang-chao, hou ching-ju, hsu wen-tien, wang pao-chen, li ping-heng, li chun-lung, li cheng, chen li, nieh hung, chiao shih-chai, shao heng-chiu, chin yi-chih, wu hsiu-feng and wang feng.

present were also people from various circles in peking wang lin, wang yuan-hsing, hsia hsiang, kuan shih-hsiung, li yi-tsan, lao chun-chan, ku chun-cheng, su tsung-chou, mo yi-chang, chang ke-ming, li wen-lan, fu hsueh-wen, sun fu-ling, feng yu-lan, wei chien-kung, chien wei-chang, yu kuo-en, fu ying, chien tuan-sheng and wang ying.

Chinese Cities Commemorate Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Birthday

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1973)

the 107th anniversary of dr. sun yat-sen's birth was commemorated at meetings held today and yesterday by people of various circles in nanking, shanghai, kwangchow and wuhan.

a ceremony was held at the mausoleum of dr. sun yat-sen this morning, sponsored by the kiangsu provincial and nanking municipal revolutionary committees, the provincial and municipal committees of the chinese people's political consultative conference (c.p.p.c.c.) and the provincial

and municipal organizations of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang (r.c.k.).

attending the ceremony were hsu chia-tun, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, wang chao-chuan, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned of the provincial and municipal committees of the communist party of china chen liang and li wen-yuan, leading members of provincial and municipal committees of the c.p.p.c.c. and the provincial and municipal organizations of the r.c.k., and people of various circles.

leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and people of various circles visited the former residence of dr. sun yat-sen this morning. among them were vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee chou chun-lin and feng kuo-chu and leading members of the shanghai municipal united front work department, the municipal committee of the c.p.p.c.c., the municipal organization of the r.c.k. and the china welfare institute.

a memorial ceremony was held at the sun yat-sen memorial hall in kwangchow by the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees, the provincial and municipal committees of the c.p.p.c.c. and provincial and municipal organizations of the r.c.k. attending the ceremony were lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chung ming, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of provincial and municipal united front work departments, the provincial and municipal committees of the c.p.p.c.c. and the provincial and municipal organizations of the r.c.k. they paid homage and laid baskets of flowers before the bronze statue of dr. sun yat-sen. the ceremony was followed by discussions. all present pledged to take an active part in the socialist revolution and construction and contribute to the liberation of china's territory of taiwan.

people of various circles in chungshan county of kwangtung province held a memorial ceremony this morning at the former residence of dr. sun yat-sen in tsuiheng village, the birth place of dr. sun yat-sen. people stood in silence before the portrait of dr. sun yat-sen and visited his former residence and the exhibition hall attached to it.

people of hupeh province and wuhan city held a discussion in memory of dr. sun yat-sen. after the meeting, people of various circles paid homage before the statue of dr. sun yat-sen at the site of the wuchang uprising of the 1911 revolution.

PARTY LEADERSHIP

North China Hsien Party Committee Gives Down-to-Earth Leadership

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Nov. 8, 1973)

a model in the nationwide movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, luancheng county in north china's hopei province last year conquered the worst drought in decades to get a record grain harvest of 6.75 tons per hectare. this was 20 per cent higher than in 1971. the county wrested 4.125 tons of wheat and other crops last summer from every hectare, though the drought continued.

commune peasants praise the county party committee for its leadership in achieving the rise in farm output. the committee members are bringing their work style more in line with the party's tradition of keeping close ties with the masses and making careful investigations at the grassroots.

luancheng is on the vast north china plain, a traditional producer of cotton and wheat. in 1965 it outstripped the three-ton-grain-output-per-hectare target set for areas north of the yellow river in the national programme for agricultural development. a few comrades on the county party committee were delighted when output continued to move upwards at a steady 3.3 per cent increase annually from 1965 to 1969.

their complacency was sharply criticized in early 1970 when the committee invited the masses to comment on its work. "the tachai peasants have got higher yields on barren highlands. why can't we make a breakthrough as our natural conditions are better than theirs?" they asked.

the criticism made the committee realize that it must change its style of work. members went to seven communes and 42 production brigades, which had varied natural conditions, quality of leadership, and farm output. they were determined to acquire first-hand knowledge about the county and its people and find a way to expand production even faster.

the niehchiachuang brigade has a fair amount of land but a limited number of able-bodied workers. its output of grain per hectare stood at 1.5 tons before the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. its party branch committee, re-elected during the cultural revolution, helped the peasants study chairman mao's works and foster the idea of farming for the revolution. the peasants translated their heightened enthusiasm for socialism into a vigorous campaign to level the land and

farm intensively. as a result, the brigade's output of grain per hectare increased by 45 per cent in a few years.

the chiehma people's commune is one of the county's most populous. its output used to be higher than other communes. the commune party committee helped the cadres and peasants overcome ideas of complacency and encouraged them to produce still more for the country. the commune's output of grain per hectare increased at an annual rate of 0.75 tons from 1966 to 1969 as the peasants began to work the land more scientifically.

the experience of niehchiachuang and chiehma, as summed up by go-to-the-grassroots county cadres, was carefully studied at an enlarged session of the county party committee. the committee members were convinced that it was possible to make the whole county yield more, if they paid more attention to educating the masses in political line and ideology.

li ju-shuang, secretary of the county party committee, went to the hsichieh production brigade which then had very low yields. he helped the cadres and peasants recognize the importance of agricultural expansion through criticism of liu shao-chi's revisionist line at meetings where poor and lower-middle peasants recalled how they had suffered in old china under class exploitation.

as the chinese proverb goes, "working with one will, people can remove mount tai." the hsichieh peasants fought a determined battle in 1970 to achieve a record harvest of grain and cotton that year, 7.5 and 0.825 tons per hectare respectively. the brigade, which used to depend on the state for part of its food grain, sold ten tons to the state in 1970 after leaving enough for its own needs.

this down-to-earth leadership enabled the county to register a 33 per cent increase in total farm output in 1970, instead of the former 3.3 per cent which some people had regarded as the pattern for expanding farm output.

the cadres work in the fields with the peasants when they make investigations, and do a better job of summing up experience in production.

grain and cotton crops used to elbow each other for space in luancheng, where the arable area averages less than 0.13 hectares per capita. the chiatsun brigade found a possible solution when it succeeded in 1970 in interplanting wheat and cotton on 2.6 hectares. the output came to 2.4 tons of wheat plus 0.7 tons of cotton per hectare.

this caught the attention of li ju-shuang, who was in the brigade in the autumn of that year. he made a detailed study of the method, which was later tried out on the cadres' experimental plot. the method

was adopted by more and more communes. over 8,000 hectares, or one fourth of the county's total, were under the two crops this year.

six downpours and four hailstorms struck the area in july and august in the post-liberation years. in view of this, the county has expanded the acreage under wheat and other summer crops which are harvested in june. it had 18,000 hectares under wheat, as against 14,000 hectares in 1970. but this made it difficult to sow maize and other autumn crops in time and affected the farming cycle as a whole.

the problem was also solved through concerted efforts of the cadres and the masses. the county party committee popularized the experience of two brigades: dig holes on the ridges in early april when wheat is resuming green growth and plant maize and other crops in them 20 days before the wheat is reaped. thus the autumn crops can be sown and harvested earlier than usual, leaving enough time for ploughing the fields and sowing winter wheat.

NEW COLLEGES

New College in Northwest China Multi-National Province

(NCNA-English Sining, Nov. 11, 1973)

an industrial and agricultural college was opened on november 1 in the multi-national province of chinghai on the chinghai-tibetan plateau, northwest china, to keep pace with the development of industry, agriculture and animal husbandry.

the college now has four specialities -- geological and mineral survey, farm and animal husbandry machinery, farmland improvement and water conservancy, and agriculture. the period of schooling is tentatively set at three years. eventually the college will have five departments in mining, mechanical engineering, hydro-electric power, chemical engineering and agriculture.

two hundred workers, peasants and soldiers of han, tibetan, hui, tu, sala, mongolian and other nationalities have been enrolled. with deep feeling they thanked chairman mao and the party for enabling them to enter college.

the province now has four colleges, including an institute for nationalities, a teachers' college and a medical college. none existed before liberation.

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION

Northeast China Coastal City Transforms Old Enterprises

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 11, 1973)

the wire-drawing shop of talien steel mill in northeast china has doubled its production in the past three years without adding factory buildings or equipment.

improvement of old equipment by workers is behind this success. it is a typical example of how chinese workers in old industrial centres like the coastal city of luta are speeding up socialist construction by implementing the policy of "walking on two legs".

in accordance with this policy, old enterprises are transformed through technical innovations to increase production simultaneously with construction of new factories with up-to-date equipment. this calls for less investment and yields quicker results.

luta city on the tip of liaotung peninsula has metallurgical, machine-building, ship-building, oil refining, chemical, mining and textile industries. over 90 per cent of the factories were built in the thirties or forties. although technical transformation started soon after liberation and production greatly expanded, its tempo would have been much quicker but for the interference by the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao.

the great proletarian cultural revolution, during which both of them were exposed and criticized, has become a motive force for the development of production. the talien steel mill is one of the many examples in this city.

since the beginning of this year, the city has made 9,200 technical innovations, including 220 major ones, and adopted and developed 2,000 new machines, techniques and technological processes. gross industrial output during the first nine months of this year increased by 10.9 per cent over the same 1972 period, and the output of many products rose by over 20 per cent.

the wire-drawing workshop of talien steel mill was put up in the thirties, and the equipment was old and processes were backward. much hand-work was involved. before the cultural revolution, the workers strongly demanded a change but, working under the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line, the workshop's leadership did not see the capability of the workers and pinned their hopes on a few experts. a plan they designed behind closed doors called for large state investment to replace factory buildings and equipment. it was not carried out because it was not in the spirit of the general line of going all out,

aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

supported by the new mill party committee elected during the cultural revolution, the workers have made technical innovations since 1970. they have produced 16 over-head cranes and 24 special cars and renovated wire-drawing machines. as a result, hand-work has been almost eliminated and output and varieties doubled.

the same is true for other workshops. the mill produced 70 per cent more steel last year than in 1966.

the industrial enterprises in the city have set up three-in-one technical innovation groups, consisting of cadres, workers and technicians to bring everyone's initiative into play. these groups have played an important part in the innovations movement.

the talien rolling stock plant was built 70 years ago. three-in-one groups in workshops have improved the old equipment step by step in a planned way. the plant in three years adopted 7,800 innovations and 35 stream-lined processes and made 841 pieces of equipment. the production of diesel locomotives doubled and railway cars trebled, compared with the year before the cultural revolution began. to meet the needs of growing production, a three-in-one group invented a new casting method after two months of efforts, doubling efficiency.

luta's enterprises have persisted in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. they prefer to solve difficulties themselves rather than asking the state for help.

an oil refinery intended to step up the production of lubricants. a plan was drawn up to improve refining equipment. it called for four million yuan (rmb) of investment and one year for construction. the party committee and the workers rejected the plan. a new plan was made after discussion. workers of the entire factory were mobilized and the project was finished in three months. it took little investment but capacity was increased by 50 per cent.

the factories display the communist spirit of helping each other. different factories often work together to solve a problem. this has facilitated the technical transformation of old enterprises.

BICYCLE INDUSTRY

Tientsin Bicycle Plant Expands Production

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Nov. 8, 1973)

the bicycle plant in north china's port city of tientsin turned out 780,000 bicycles last year, 2.1 times the number produced in 1965, the peak year before the cultural revolution, while cost dropped 7.6 per cent. it fulfilled this year's january-june plan ahead of schedule. quality has kept improving, and a dozen new varieties have been added.

noted for the "flying pigeon" bicycles, the factory has expanded its capacity by technical innovations in accordance with the general line for building socialism of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the plant was set up nearly four decades ago and much of the machinery is obsolete. instead of discarding the old machines, the workers renovated them in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. workers and technicians joined efforts to design and install a production line to replace the "bridge-type" kiln for drying the paint, a clumsy and inefficient method. the workers collected used beams and welded them together to provide some 500 metres of channel beams that were needed. in place of special large milling machines for processing workpieces 1.2 metres in diameter, they employed a method, known as "ants nibbling at bones", that combines the use of table drills with bench work. the production line went into operation in a little more than a month, raising efficiency 5.5-fold.

the factory party committee has firm faith in the workers' wisdom and has encouraged them in the technical innovations movement. as a result, the workers have in the past years built 15 production lines and 415 machines, accounting for 24 per cent of the factory's equipment. work efficiency as a whole went up by 30 per cent.

the party committee often reminds the workers of chairman mao's teaching: "for all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality, that is, they must stand wear and tear". they recognize that raising quality and increasing varieties are an important aspect in implementing the general line for building socialism. the factory has rigorous quality inspection rules. it holds meetings and sends staff members out to canvass customers' opinions on quality.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Road Construction on South China Island

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 11, 1973)

all counties and most communes and production brigades on china's southern island of hainan in kwangtung province are now linked by motor roads. the mileage is double that before the great proletarian cultural revolution and more than ten times the pre-liberation figure.

people of minority nationalities in the wuchih mountains, who relied on shoulder-poles or pack-animals for transport before liberation, now enjoy a shuttle motor car service. chiung chung county, which had no roads before, now has more than 600 kilometres of road.

the expanded road network helps promote the exchange of goods. people in the wuchih mountains had to exchange a chicken for a needle before liberation. there is now an endless stream of cars transporting local products including timber, medicinal herbs, rubber and animal skins to various places and bringing in farm tools, insecticides, chemical fertilizers and articles for daily use.

industrial and agricultural production on the island has grown rapidly. the wuchih mountain area could not make even a sickle before, and now it has metallurgical, machine building, power-generating, electronics, chemical fertilizer, cement, paper, pharmaceutical and other industries turning out more than 2,000 varieties of products.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Scientists and Commune Members in Central China Province Cooperate to Improve Farming

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Nov. 8, 1973)

scientists at the hupeh provincial institute of agricultural science have cooperated with commune members in research projects to improve farming.

set up in 1950, the institute has 185 staff members. in response to chairman mao's instruction that intellectuals should integrate themselves with workers and peasants, they have strengthened their links with the peasants since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. staff members go in turn to communes and production brigades. there they

join the masses in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao as well as in doing farm work and scientific research. they stay a year or two, or even longer according to the kind of project they undertake.

they have set up 14 research bases in the rural areas and maintained regular contact with more than 280 farming units. the communes and brigades appoint experienced poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres to work with the scientists and set aside land as experimental plots, seed farms and high-yield demonstration plots.

the institute used to do experiments in laboratories and it took seven or eight years to develop and test new varieties. now, as soon as the scientists find a promising new strain, they take it to major wheat and cotton producing areas in the province to be grown and tested, and to improve it in cooperation with the peasants. since the new strains are now tested on many plots and more people take part, the qualities can be verified faster. since 1970, the institute has bred and popularized over 30 fine strains of rice and other cereals and cotton, which average ten per cent higher yield than the old strains.

a good late rice strain evolved by some of the scientists were taken to tropical hainan island and southern yunnan province to be grown so that three crops could be raised in a year. this shortened the time needed for testing the new strain.

several years ago the institute selected an antibiotic for combating anthracnose of cotton. however, it remained in the experimental stage. in 1971, some research workers went to the rural areas to test with it in cooperation with the peasants. it proved effective in also controlling rice blast.

the wheat strains formerly used in the province did not do well in the rainy spring. the scientists worked in close coordination with commune members and developed more suitable varieties. they evolved early-ripening, high-yield green manure seeds to raise soil fertility for areas switching over from a single crop to two crops a year.

chang shan-yuan, head of the department of rice culture at the institute and four other research workers went to a brigade where they learned how the peasants plough, harrow, breed seed, transplant and manage fields. the brigade used to plant middle-season rice only. in order to raise output, they turned some of the one crop rice fields to two crop. this caused shortage of manpower. chang shan-yuan and the research workers investigated the cultivation system and the crop yields of the brigade

and helped it adopt different strains of rice so that sowing, field management and harvesting do not interfere with each other. the brigade had an excellent harvest. last year despite a serious drought. with an increase of 44.5 per cent over 1971, the brigade for the first time surpassed the target of six tons of grain per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development. the research workers draw the conclusion that only by constantly going to the rural areas, integrating themselves with the masses and taking part in agricultural production, can they do a good job in research.

they compiled a "handbook on agricultural science and technique" and issue the journal "agricultural science in hupeh province". they have trained some 4,000 peasant agro-technicians for communes and brigades.

BALLADS

Northwest China Peasants Compose Ballads

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Nov. 12, 1973)

a collection of 62 ballads composed by peasants in a production brigade in northwest china's kansu province has been recently published by the kansu people's publishing house.

the kanshan brigade is in outlying lihsien county in southern kansu. it did not have a single school before liberation. leading a miserable life under cruel oppression and exploitation by the landlord class, none of the labouring people were literate.

the poor and lower-middle peasants became masters politically, economically and culturally with liberation. they began to run winter literacy classes two decades ago. night schools followed, in which the adults learn general subjects and do political study and study chairman mao's works. the brigade has primary and secondary schools now.

wide-spread literacy gave peasants the possibility of expressing their life and practical struggles. they compose ballads to describe their efforts to learn from the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and praise those who show devotion to the collective. the brigade party branch encourages mass art activities as a way to publicize the party's line and policies and as an effective weapon for educating

and uniting the masses and hitting at the enemy. it organizes the peasants to study chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art".

brigade leaders take the lead in composing ballads. there is a group of cadres, commune members and school teachers, who collect and help improve ballads created by commune members, apart from writing their own.

the peasants have kept up their efforts over the past decade and more. even a 74-year-old woman has joined in. last year she composed a series of ballads to describe how eager she was to do some work for the collective in support of the socialist construction.

apart from those included in the collection, a number of other ballads have appeared in local newspapers and publications.

TIBET

Hsien in Tibet Reports Good Grain Harvest

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Nov. 12, 1973)

tsayul county of the tibet autonomous region got its third consecutive grain yield of above the three-ton-per-hectare target set in the national programme for agricultural development. output averaged 3.5 tons, and many production brigades harvested six or even 7.5 tons per hectare.

the county lies between the nuchiang and the yalu tsangpo rivers, and is inhabited by tibetans, lobas, nus and tengs. before liberation, they were exploited and oppressed by imperialism and serfdom. grain yield remained low because farming was done in a primitive way, and some people had to live on wild fruit. under the leadership of the communist party after liberation, they carried out the democratic reform and were emancipated. socialist collectivization followed and helped raise production and the people's living standards.

the county party committee in recent years mobilized the emancipated serfs to study chairman mao's works and other marxist-leninist classics and criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao. this helped raise the socialist initiative

of the cadres and peasants, who now regard their farm work as part of the revolutionary cause. they took an advanced north china production brigade as their example and terraced their mountain slopes. they then added a layer of fertile topsoil to 30 per cent of the county's farmland. ponds and ditches were constructed to bring 72 per cent of the fields under irrigation. the farming system was improved and good strains were grown. per-hectare yield shot up.

leading members of the county party committee often go to the production teams and work alongside the peasants. district and commune cadres live with the peasants, and work and study with them. commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in the locality help them master scientific farming methods and advanced experience of other parts of the county. they also bring in good strains from other places.

AUTUMN EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

Arts and Crafts at China's Export Commodities Fair

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 12, 1973)

visitors from many countries at the current china's autumn export commodities fair here express admiration for the arts and crafts on display. there are more than 8,400 items in ivory and jade, stone and wood carvings, cloisonne, ceramics, lacquerware, inlaid pictures of sea-shells, feather pictures, and rattan, willow, straw and bamboo products. one-third are new products.

these exhibits show new achievements of chinese art handicraftsmen under the guidance of chairman mao's principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom; weeding through the old to bring forth the new". exhibits dealing with contemporary theme carry forward fine traditional skills.

one of the new products is the coloured ivory carving, "floating the rafts", from peking. women raft operators are seen helping each other on navigating two rafts through tempestuous waves, reflecting the new advances of chinese women taking part in socialist construction. the work shows delicate craftsmanship with harmonious colour in traditional style.

chekiang's wood carving "steelmakers", hunan's stone carving "taking the tachai road", kwangtung's ivory

carving "herb-picking girl", and other new works on contemporary themes show the developments of chinese arts and crafts, which have a history of more than 5,000 years. coloured ceramics of the stone age, lacquerware of the period of the warring states (467-221 b.c.), and cloisonne of the ming dynesty (1368-1644) are of high artistic value.

new content is added to works on traditional themes. the porcelain "lady chang-o flies to the moon" by chingtehchen of kiangsi province tells a chinese ancient legend. the artist uses the romanticism of traditional chinese art to symbolize the desire of women of ancient china to escape feudal oppression.

the soochow embroidery, "peacock and peonies", is done with a dozen types of stitches and more than 500 kinds of coloured split silk threads of different hues. the embroidery is delicately done in harmonious shades to give a quiet, elegant impression.

among articles making their first appearance are kwangtung's ivory carving "heavenly maiden broadcasting blossoms", and talien's jade carving "birds singing to the phoenix".

the famous green "ju" and magnificent "chun" have been regarded as fine porcelain since ancient times. however, the art died out long ago under the reactionary ruling classes. it was only after liberation that the party and the government revived the form. the "ju" and "chun" porcelain articles produced after experiments over a dozen years have won warm praise by many visitors.

the development of the chinese arts and crafts plays a positive role in promoting cultural exchange and friendship between the chinese people and the people of other countries.

the gross value of chinese arts and crafts exported last year to more than 100 countries and regions was three times that in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Youth Delegation Arrives in Algiers

(NCNA-English Algiers, Nov. 10, 1973)

the chinese youth delegation with liu chun-yi, secretary of the kwangtung provincial committee of the chinese communist youth league, as leader and keng shih-chung, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league, as deputy leader arrived here today for a friendly visit to algeria at the invitation of the youth organization of the national liberation front of algeria.

the delegation was warmly greeted at the airport by flissi mohamed, member of the central leadership, saadna abdelkader, chief of the department of external relations, and megla abedelkader, national secretary, of the n.l.f. youth organization as well as representives of the organization and the ministry of youth and sports.

chinese ambassador lin chung and other diplomats of the chinese embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Scientific and Cultural Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1973)

the argentine scientific and cultural delegation led by domingo liotta, secretary of state of public health of the ministry of social welfare, wound up its visit here and left for shanghai by air today before going home.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chinese vice-minister of public health huang shu-tse and leading members of other departments concerned and representatives of medical circles, including hsueh kung-chao, chen teh-ho, shang teh-yen, hsin yu-ling and kuo chia-chiang.

also present were chinese ambassador to argentina cheng wei-chih and charge d'affaires ad interim of the argentine embassy here e. ros.

during its stay in peking, the delegation visited hospitals, research institutes and places of historical interests. it also had academic discussions with peking medical workers.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Photographic Exhibition "China Today" Closes in Sydney

(NCNA-English Canberra, Nov. 11, 1973)

a photographic exhibition "china today" closed at the lower town hall in sydney today.

the exhibition, sponsored by the australia-china society, had attracted more than three thousand and five hundred visitors since its opening on november 5.

over 500 photos on display showed the achievements of china's socialist construction and the life of the chinese people. a number of pictures portrayed prime minister whitlam's recent visit to china.

there was a cinema at the exhibition showing chinese films to the visitors.

stillwell, national president of the australia-china society, and chu chi-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, were present and made speeches at the opening ceremony.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chin Li-sheng Meets British Scientists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1973)

chin li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the academy of sciences of china, this evening met with and gave a banquet in honour of the british scientists' delegation with sir derek barton as leader. present on the occasion were members of the delegation professor a.h. cook, dr. edith bulbring, professor c.g. phillips, professor j. sutton and dr. marthe vogt.

present were leading members of departments concerned and scientists, including ku kung-hsu, chang wen-yu, chin yin-chang, chu yung-hang and sung chen-yu.

also present was i.c. orr, first secretary of the british embassy in peking.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the delegation arrived here on november 10. it will leave for a visit to southern china before going home.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves for Burma

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1973)

a seven-member chinese medical delegation led by kuo kuang-hua left for burma today on a friendly visit at the invitation of the government of the union of burma.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Delegation of French Marxist-Leninist Communists of Journal "L'humanite-rouge" Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1973)

a delegation of french marxist-leninist communists of the journal "l'humanite-rouge" led by jacques jurquet arrived here this evening on a friendly visit at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by members of the c.p.c. central committee keng piao and feng hsuan, who are also head and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; as well as leading members of departments concerned, including li hsiao-pai, mao pao-chung and chao hsueh-li.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Three Chinese Delegations Leave Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 11, 1973)

the delegation of the china people's insurance company, the delegation of the chinese medical association and the chinese port friendship delegation left here for home by air today after their visit to japan.

the delegation of the china people's insurance company arrived in tokyo on october 22. the next day, the welcoming committee gave a cocktail party in honour of the delegation.

among the 300 people attending the party were aiichiro fujiyama, honourable chairman, genzaemon yamamoto, chairman, of the welcoming committee; teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan association for the promotion of international trade; and others.

japanese finance minister kiichi aichi and chinese ambassador to japan chen chu were also present.

during its stay in japan, the delegation called on finance minister kiichi aichi, and mayor of yokohama city ichio asukada. it visited tokyo and other cities and held forums with japanese circles concerned.

the delegation gave a cocktail party here on november 9. over 200 japanese friends attended the party.

the delegation of the chinese medical association which arrived in japan on october 25 attended the 35th conference of the japan clinical surgery association held in yamaguchi city. on october 29, wu hsien-chung, leader of the delegation and deputy director of the nankai hospital in tientsin, made a report at the conference on the integration of chinese traditional and western medicine in the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcers. later, the delegation attended a medical conference on industrial and traffic accidents held in kawasaki city.

on november 9, members of the delegation made reports on the integration of chinese traditional and western medicine and acupuncture anaesthesia at a university in tokyo. the delegation gave a farewell dinner the same evening. seimin miyazaki, director general of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and friends of japanese medical circle were present.

the chinese port friendship delegation arrived in japan on october 22 at the invitation of yasushi oshima, mayor of osaka. the delegation visited ports in osaka, kobe, yokohama and tokyo and called on the mayors of osaka, kobe and yokohama and the governor of tokyo.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friendship Delegation from Tochigi Prefecture

(NCNA- English Peking, Nov. 12, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with a friendship delegation from various circles of tochigi prefecture, japan, with isao matsumoto as its leader, kozo watanabe and chuhei uehara as its deputy leaders and kenzo inose as its secretary-general.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chang yu, li fu-teh and li tieh-ying.

the delegation arrived here on november 9 after their visit to kwangchow, shanghai, soochow and nanking, and will leave for home on november 14 via kwangchow.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Wellington Branch of New Zealand-China Society Gives Reception for China's Kwangchow Acrobatic Troupe

(NCNA-English Wellington, Nov. 10, 1973)

the
wellington branch of the new zealand-china society gave a reception at the victoria university here this evening in honour of china's kwangchow acrobatic troupe now on a friendly performance tour of new zealand.

more than 400 new zealand friends and the chinese acrobats spent a pleasant and joyful evening at the reception. roy evans, president, and professor frederick page, vice-president, of the national committee of the new zealand-china society, attended the reception. chinese ambassador to new zealand pei tsien-chang was also present.

speaking at the reception, jock hoe, chairman of the wellington branch of the new zealand-china society, and li wei-ying, leader of china's kwangchow acrobatic troupe, both expressed their satisfaction at the fact that friendly intercourse between the peoples of new zealand and china is continuously increasing and friendly relations between the two peoples are developing with each passing day.

at the reception, a group of maori people in national costume performed excellent traditional songs and dances for the chinese guests. chinese acrobats also gave performances such as rope whip, vocal imitation and pagoda of bowls. after the performances, the hosts and guests had cordial and friendly conversations in groups.

chinese residents in wellington also held a welcoming party in honour of the troupe this afternoon. over 300 people were present at the party. chinese ambassador pei tsien-chang was also present.

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in New Zealand

(NCNA-English Wellington, Nov. 12, 1973)

the kwangchow acrobatic troupe of china gave its premiere in the grand opera house here this evening.

over 1,700 people saw the performance. among them were minister of trade and industry of new zealand w. freer, minister of local government, internal affairs h.l.j. may, minister of overseas trade and associate minister of foreign affairs j.a. walding, minister of agriculture c.j. moyle, minister of social welfare n.j. king, minister of immigration f.m. colman, minister of police and customs m.a. connelly, minister of tourism mrs t. w.m. tirikatene sullivan, and speaker of the house of representatives s.a. whitehead.

among the spectators were also general secretary of the communist party of new zealand v.g. wilcox, national president of the new zealand-china society roy evans, and diplomatic envoys from various countries.

chinese ambassador to new zealand pei tsien-chang also saw the performance.

the grand opera house was decorated with the national flags of china and new zealand. when all acrobats of the troupe in high spirits made their appearance on the stage amidst the playing of chinese music and the beating of gongs and drums, enthusiastic and prolonged applause burst out from the audience. the audience clapped their hands from time to time throughout the performance, which included the vivid "lion dance", the graceful "plate spinning", the skilled "foot dexterity" and the vigorous "group acrobatics". when a huge red streamer bearing the slogan "long live friendship between the peoples of china and new zealand" was suddenly produced by a girl conjurer, cheers resounded throughout the hall. at the end of the performance the acrobats received many curtain calls and finally stepped down from the stage to shake hands with the audience. then, together with chinese ambassador pei tsien-chang, distinguished new zealanders who saw the performance met and had friendly conversations with leader li wei-ying, deputy leader sun chih-cheng and some men and women acrobats of the troupe at the theatre's lounge. they highly praised the successful performance.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese PLA Men's Basketball Team Plays Friendly Match in Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peshawar, Nov. 11, 1973)

the men's basketball team of the chinese people's liberation army held its first friendly match here today with the basketball team of the pakistan air force to the warm welcome of spectators.

in the evening, the chinese team was honoured at a dinner given by air commodore rifat mahmood, president of the pakistan services sports control board.

speaking at the dinner, both rifat mahmood and lu ting, leader of the chinese team, stressed the determination to enhance friendship between the chinese and pakistan people.

air marshal zafar chaudhery, chief of staff of the pakistan air force, and other senior pakistan officers were present at the match and dinner.

sun pi-jung, military attache of the chinese embassy, was also present at the match and dinner.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone President Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 12, 1973)

president siaka stevens and the other distinguished sierra leone guests left here for a visit to kwangchow by special plane this afternoon in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister.

they were warmly seen off at the airport by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and chou li-chin and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee.

leaving with the president were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, chao cheng-yi, chinese ambassador to sierra leone, and r.e.k. taylor-smith, sierra leone ambassador to china, and mrs. taylor-smith.

among the well-wishers at the airport were leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai, the municipal trade union council, the municipal women's federation and the municipal committee of the communist youth league.

president stevens and other guests visited a brick works and the shanghai children's palace this morning in the company of ma tien-shui. the works was started in 1970 by housewives in a neighbourhood, and 80 per cent of its 170 workers are women. the guests inspected all production processes with interest. in the children's palace, the guests were greeted by children blowing trumpets, beating drums, singing and dancing. president stevens watched the children's extracurriculum activities, ranging from sports, music to embroidery and painting. in the national music room, children played sierra leone music as some of the guests danced to the tune. the guests also saw children's theatrical items performed in their honour.

Sierra Leone President Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 12, 1973)

dr. siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone, arrived here from shanghai by special plane this afternoon in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister.

welcoming the president and other distinguished sierra leone guests at the airport were ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and other local leaders, as well as several thousands of people from various circles.

when the special plane landed at the paiyun airport at half past five this afternoon the sound of drums, music and joyful cheers filled the air. young people in national costumes gleefully danced and waved national flags of china and sierra leone and flowers, expressing friendly sentiments for the sierra leone people.

on the way to the guest house, the distinguished guests were greeted by tens of thousands of people.

the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening in honour of president stevens and other distinguished sierra leone guests.

in his speech, ting sheng wished the sierra leone people constant progress and still greater achievements on the basis of the victories they have already won.

president stevens said in his speech: "it is a great pleasure for me and my delegation to pay a visit to this historic provincial capital of canton. this climatic likeness between sierra leone and your provincial capital of canton, further extends to the fact that not only do we grow similar crops but we eat similar food." he said that the people of sierra leone were determined to make further efforts to develop their own economy as the kwangchow people were.

CHINA AND UN

FAO General Conference Opens in Rome

(NCNA-English Rome, Nov. 10, 1973)

the 17th general conference of the united nations' food and agriculture organization (fao) opened here today. a delegation from the people's republic of china attended the conference for the first time.

director general of fao a.h. boerma made an opening speech in which he extended welcome to the chinese delegation. he said that it was of great significance that fao was strengthened through the restoration of china's seat in the organization, and that fao and its member states would benefit from china's experiences in agricultural development.

the conference elected head of the zambian delegation and minister of rural development r.c. kamanga chairman of the current session. head of the chinese delegation and vice-minister of agriculture hao chung-shih, head of the panamanian delegation and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of panama to fao mrs. mirla paniza de bellavita, as well as head of the romanian delegation and ambassador to italy iacob ionascu were elected vice-chairmen.

china's rightful seat in fao has been restored since april 1 this year. the chinese delegation to the current conference arrived here on november 7.

CHINA AND US

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets US Secretary of State Kissinger

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1973)

chairman mao tsetung met with dr. henry a. kissinger, united states secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, at chungnanhai here this afternoon.

chairman mao expressed welcome to dr. kissinger on his revisit to china and had a conversation with him on a wide range of subjects in a friendly atmosphere. at the end of the meeting, chairman mao asked secretary of state kissinger to convey his regards to president richard nixon.

david bruce, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, and winston lord, director of planning and coordination staff designate, took part in the meeting.

taking part in the meeting on the chinese side were premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, and tang wen-sheng and shen jo-yun.

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei and Chiao Kuan-hua Continue Talks with Henry A. Kissinger

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua continued talks today with dr. henry a. kissinger, united states secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs.

dr. henry a. kissinger and some members of his party toured the tien tan (temple of heaven) park this morning while others visited the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming tombs.

in the afternoon, david bruce, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america here, gave a cocktail party in honour of chinese officials on the occasion of dr. henry a. kissinger's china visit.

premier chou en-lai gave a dinner this evening in honour of dr. henry a. kissinger and his party.

Peking Press Circles Give Reception for American Journalists Accompanying Dr. Kissinger

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1973)

peking press circles gave a reception at noon today to welcome the american journalists who are accompanying dr. henry a. kissinger, united states secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, on his visit to china.

among the guests were also robert j. mccloskey, u.s. ambassador to cyprus and currently acting press secretary for the secretary of state, who is accompanying dr. kissinger on his china visit, and anderson, an official of the liaison office of the united states of america in peking.

present were chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, peng hua, director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, and leading members of peking press circles chin chao, teng kang, pan fei, li po-ti, chang chang-hai, liu ching-fang, lan tzu-an and wang hsi.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Canada Stands for Expansion of Territorial Sea Jurisdiction

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Nov. 11, 1973)

canada will win jurisdiction over gas, oil and other natural resources in its large off-shore areas at the next year's international law of the sea conference, external affairs minister mitchell sharp told the house of commons external affairs committee here on november 6, according to press reports here.

he said that canada's position is that resource jurisdiction should extend to the edge of the continental shelf. canada also wants a larger share of the fishing catches on the continental shelf -- especially in areas off canada's east coast now heavily fished by the massive soviet union trawler fleet.

sharp also indicated that canada will not abandon its own fundamental requirements at the international law of the sea conference to be held in caracas, venezuela, which will discuss issues of "vital importance" to canada.

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RURAL EDUCATION

Popularization of Seven Years of Education in the Countryside on the Basis of Development of Production

by

the CCP Hsiyang Hsien Committee, Shansi Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 5, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education and following the in-depth development of the movement for "learning from Tachai in agriculture," our hsien had popularized five years of primary education in 1968. By 1972, seven years of education had basically been popularized with 99.7 percent of the school-age children receiving five years of primary education in the whole hsien and 91.3 percent of the primary school graduates having gone to study in the junior middle school.

I

In view of the excellent situation in revolution and production, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants have deeply realized that further raising the standard of cultural and scientific knowledge is essential for grasping Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, for building a socialist new countryside, for training successors to the revolutionary cause and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Because of this, the popularization of seven years of education on the basis of the popularization of five years of primary education has become a common demand among the masses.

In the autumn of 1968, the hsien Party committee promptly summed up the advanced experience of the Tachai production brigade in the popularization of seven years of education, made a serious analysis of the situation in the

development of revolution, production and education in the whole hsien, and realized that the gradual universalization of seven years of education on the basis of the universalization and consolidation of five years of primary education was not only necessary but also possible.

Firstly, the development of production is the material foundation for the development of education. Under the condition of increased agricultural production for several years running in the whole hsien, the universalization of seven years of education from now on not only will not affect extended reproduction, but also will not impose an undue burden on the masses or affect the income of the commune members. Secondly, owing to the shortening of the system of schooling and the lowering of the age for entering school, the students in junior middle schools are generally under 15, and only about 7 percent of them are over-aged. Therefore the demand of agricultural production for labor will not be affected. Thirdly, the overwhelming majority of commune members have surplus grain and money and consequently the necessary means for sending their children to receive seven years of education. Fourthly, the basically rational distribution of primary schools has kept the attendance rate of school-age students at above 99 percent and laid the foundation for popularizing seven years of education. Fifthly, teachers required for the development of junior middle schools could be solved by means of tapping potentials and drawing talents locally and through self-reliance. Because of this, seven years of education had basically been popularized in 1972.

II

In the course of popularizing seven years of education, we have solved the five problems as follows:

1. Rational distribution of points according to local conditions. The popularization of seven years of education must necessarily be based on the development of economy, livelihood and education in various communes and production brigades. Those with the necessary conditions should run schools actively, and those which do not possess the necessary conditions for the time being should postpone development. In principle, schools should be distributed at points to enable the children to go to school in the vicinity, and overall planning should be made according to local conditions to guard against over-concentrated or over-decentralization. Some may be run independently by a production brigade and some may be run jointly by several production brigades, but the children, in general, should not be required to go to school more than 5 li away. We have kept a strict watch on the "four gates" in practice. In the first place, we keep watch over the development of production to see whether the educational expenditure shouldered by the collective is heavy or not. In the second place, we keep watch over whether labor required for the development of production is affected or not. In the third place, we keep watch over whether there has been any increase in distribution made to the commune members and whether it has been paid in full. In the fourth place, we keep watch over whether primary education has been universalized or whether teachers are available. Over the past few years, 28 seven-year course schools run independently by production brigades and 113 schools run jointly by production brigades have been set up in the whole hsien, and there is on the average one 7-year course school to every 2.9 production brigades, with an average of 35.9 students to

each class. This not only makes it convenient for students to go to school in the vicinity, but also does not increase significantly the burden of the state, the collective and the individual.

2. Correctly handle the relationship between schools run by the state and schools run by the collective. The development of seven years of education has brought along problems in teachers, school premises and equipment. We have guided everybody to criticize the mentality of approaching the upper level for help, to emulate the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai, and to take steps to overcome the problems by relying on our own efforts. The problem of teacher shortage could mainly be solved by recruiting talents locally, by selecting and training them from among the senior middle-school graduates who have returned to the countryside, and by actively developing activities in running the school through diligence and thrift. Since 1969, the schools have, through the practice of working while studying, earned more than 100,000 yuan a year. Some 90 percent of the schools have done away with miscellaneous fees, and have succeed in becoming self-supporting in operational and heating expenses. Some 60 percent have solved for the students the problem of money for buying books and stationery.

3. Correctly handle the relationship between the popularization of seven years of education and the consolidation of five years of education. In the spring of 1969, the hsien Party committee organized the teachers of the whole hsien to conduct an all-round investigation of conditions in middle and primary school education, and discovered that, owing to the fact that a handful of localities had not run diverse types of schools, there were still children of school age who had not gone to school, or were registered in name only and attended school off and on. In light of the conditions revealed by the investigation, they guided everybody to carry out an in-depth analysis of the line and came to understand that: It is necessary to realize 7-year universal education on the basis of properly grasping the consolidation and improvement of 5-year primary education. Because of this, we must grasp universal primary education two to three times each term, criticize repeatedly the bourgeois mentality in running school and the mood to flinch from hardship, and organize the cadres and teachers to carry out periodic inspection. In the light of such weak links as the irrational distribution of points in isolated outlying mountain regions, and the improper implementation of the principle of diversification in running schools, measures are adopted to solve the problems. In the past few years, we have added 51 "canned" or mobile primary schools to implement diversification of teaching that is able to comply with the requirements and stand inspection for further consolidating and improving primary education.

4. Correctly handle the relationship between the development of education and the raising of quality. Because of interference from Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, there had appeared a tendency to slight the quality of education in some schools. The hsien Party committee attached great importance to this, and starting from conducting education in line, we guided the teachers to study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, the basic line of the Party and the line in education, criticize deeply the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and distinguish

between the correct line and the incorrect line, so as to raise the line awareness of the broad masses of cadres and teachers. The school in Tachai, under the direct leadership of the Party branch of the production brigade, vigorously grasped the two-line struggle in the sphere of teaching, correctly handled the relationship between political and vocational work, between theory and practice and between taking study as the main task and learning other things, strengthened class education, line education and education in revolutionary tradition, and intensified the teaching of socialist culture. It turned the agricultural machinery plant, experimental fields and orchards of communes and production brigades into bases for learning industry and farming, carried out scientific activities, closely linked up education with the three great revolutionary movements, and fully implemented the educational policy of the Party and the "May 7 Directive," so as to enable the students to develop morally, intellectually and physically.

5. Raise unremittingly the vocational ability of the teachers. The methods we have adopted are: (1) The teachers training classes run by the hsien have trained by rotation at different times over 320 junior middle school teachers. (2) The on-the-job teachers are organized to study, with the hsien and communes setting a unified demand, and with each person drawing up his own target. They conduct private study in the main but are given periodic guidance and assistance, with the old guiding the new and the two helping and learning from one another. (3) The teachers are brought together on holidays to analyze teaching materials and study methods of teaching. (4) Teaching research groups are set up to carry out teaching research activities and to exchange teaching experience in various courses.

III

The universalization of seven years of education in the countryside is a rich fruit borne by the movement for "learning from Tachai in agriculture" in the hsien and it has also effectively led to the further deepening of the movement. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the junior middle schools of the hsien have already sent out more than 14,000 graduates of whom the overwhelming majority are already battling on the forefront of agricultural production. They have become a vigorous hardcore force of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. Trained and educated by the Party, 269 middle school students who returned to the countryside upon their graduation have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party, and 2,239 of them have joined the Communist Youth League in the whole hsien. A generation of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat is growing up healthily.

* * *

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

The Rustication of Educated Youths Is Necessary for the Continuation of Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- criticize the fallacy of "reform through labor in disguise" advocated by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique

by

Hou Chün (侯雋)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 3, 1973)

The new Constitution adopted by the 10th Party Congress points out, "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. Throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism. These contradictions can be resolved only by depending on the theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and on practice under its guidance."

The sending of educated youths to mountain and rural areas to take the road of integration with workers and peasants, to accelerate the building of a socialist new countryside, to gradually eliminate the three great differences and to advance toward the far-reaching goal of communism represent an important matter in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country, an important strategic deployment to fight and guard against revisionism and an important component of the theory and practice of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Early in 1939, Chairman Mao pointed out, "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice. If he is willing to do so and actually does so, he is a revolutionary; otherwise he is a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary." Chairman Mao's great teaching has charted the orientation for the advancement of the youth movement in our country.

The Liu Shao-ch'i renegade clique and the Lin Piao anti-Party clique viciously attacked and sabotaged the correct orientation of the rustication of educated youths. Liu Shao-ch'i told the rusticated educated youths fallaciously that after "seriously tilling land for three to five years," they could become "cadres of the villages, hsien, provinces and could also go to the Party Central Committee." He energetically advocated "the theory of getting learned in order to become an official" and "the theory of going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold." After the complete downfall of the Liu Shao-ch'i renegade clique, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique again viciously smeared and slandered the rustication of educated youths as "reform through labor in disguise" and

energetically advocated "the theory of punishment through labor." Why did swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao violently and wickedly attack the rustication of educated youths? The question is very clear. They had to adopt all ways and means to contend with the proletariat for the younger generation. They dreamt of luring the youths to the revisionist evil road which is divorced from proletarian politics, alienated from the masses of workers and peasants and departed from production work. In one word, they were attempting vainly to turn the broad masses of educated youths into their tools for toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and the restoration of capitalism. Their conspiracy could never succeed.

Our great leader Chairman Mao taught us long ago that "successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storms of revolution." Only by braving the storm and facing the world in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements can a revolutionary youth constantly raise his awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and the continuation of revolution.

Take me as an example, when I first came to the village, I could not carry loads on my shoulder or take up a hand-basket with my hand, nor could I distinguish between the five kinds of grains and seedlings from weeds. Tempered in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside in the past ten years and more, I have become a member of the glorious Communist Party of China and a new peasant with culture. Viewing the changes which I have undergone during the past eleven years after my arrival in the village, I deeply understand that the countryside needs us and we need the countryside even more. It is really highly necessary for the educated youths to go to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In the autumn of 1962, floods occurred in our brigade--Touchiach'iao, and the commune members had to wade through water for seven or eight li every day to Nantawa to reap the non-glutinous rice which was soaked in water. We worked in the water all day long, and we had to wade through the water with the non-glutinous rice on our back on our way home. The non-glutinous rice harvested from the water was wet and heavy, and the road underfoot was sunken and slippery. In addition, I was not accustomed to working barefooted in water and therefore did not have a firm foothold. It was dark and the way was long. I fell down again and again all the way and smeared myself all over with mud. The poor and lower-middle peasants encouraged me saying, "Hou Chün, you must be determined to roll in this muddy water for hundreds and thousands of times, and after that, no matter what kind of storm you may encounter, you can still have a firm foothold." Their words were profound in meaning and conveyed the earnest expectations and solicitous concern of the poor and lower-middle peasants!

When I stood amidst the heaps of non-glutinous rice on the threshing ground, I could see the wealth gained through the sweating labor of the broad masses of commune members. When I thought that I could contribute a great share of my strength to the revolution with each additional bundle of non-glutinous rice on my back and that the earlier the rush-harvest was completed, the smaller the loss would be, I was filled with boundless delight and joy. In this way, I worked in the mud and water for over half the autumn together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. I managed not only to steel my body but also temper my

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will. I began to feel the joy of struggling in the vast world of the countryside and I embraced a new sense of heroism through combat. Afterward, I put up a pair of scrolls on the door of the house in which I lived: "There is joy in bitterness and joy is gained through bitterness." Such feelings cannot be experienced by those who have never undergone and sweated in hard and bitter labor.

A great part of our Touchiach'iao brigade was low-lying saline-alkali land which could easily become waterlogged. In the past there was such a folk song, "In spring it is a vast expanse of white; in autumn it is flooded with water; we cultivate but cannot guarantee harvests and the yield per mow is half a picul." We were resolved to completely change the low-yield backward situation together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and contribute our efforts to the construction of a socialist new countryside.

Practice has shown that "our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for us to develop our talents to the full." For example, our science and technology group attempted to control alkalinity together with the masses of commune members. At the beginning, some old peasants told us that the alkaline soil was on the surface and that alkalinity could be controlled if we plowed the soil under to a deep level. Therefore we adopted this method and dug the land to the depth of a meter. We plowed under the alkaline soil and turned the new soil up to the surface. The results of the experiment showed that it was effective. On the alkaline land good crops could be grown. However, problems arose when soil was turned on a large scale. This method could only be carried out on some land. In some areas, rocky soil was turned up before we had dug to the depth of a meter and such soil was basically not fit for crop culture. Furthermore, alkalinity would appear again in less than two years after the alkaline soil had been plowed under.

After conducting regarding together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, we discovered that alkalinity mainly rose to the surface together with the underground water. This made us understand that since alkalinity would come up with the water, it could also be washed away by water. Therefore we adopted the method of digging deep ditches for draining away alkalinity, and transformed most of the alkaline land into terraced fields and strip fields. The grain yield per mow rose from over a hundred catties to surpass the "Program."

The building of terraced fields and strip fields could certainly control alkalinity but new problems again arose. When there were abundant rains, alkalinity could be washed away with better results, but when rain water became scarce, the results were poor. Therefore, we still could not take the initiative in the control of alkalinity. Subsequently, in light of this situation, we sank pump wells together with the masses of commune members, built garden-fields and adopted the method of regular "soaking and washing" to drain away alkalinity. In this way, we moved another step forward in the control of alkalinity. Grain production also increased continuously with the average per-mow yield surpassing the "Yellow River" for a number of years in succession.

We were not satisfied with these results, and went on to work vigorously for the comprehensive regulation of drainage, irrigation, roads and afforestation. We have transformed most of the land into stable-yield, high-production

fields which are irrigated in times of drought, drained in times of flood, sheltered from the wind and free from alkalinity.

During the great drought last year, our brigade wrested a big increase in production with an average increase of over a hundred catties per mow. We sold more than 150,000 catties of surplus grain to the state and over-fulfilled the requisition task for the whole year by four times. This year, we have already brought in a good harvest equal to the "Program" with one seasonal wheat crop alone. A bumper harvest has also been reaped in field crops and it has greatly surpassed that of last year.

Due to our energetic participation in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, our awareness of class and class struggle has been raised, the outlook of Touchiach'iao has been changed and the outlook of our small group of educated youths has also been transformed. Among the seven people, three have gloriously joined the Communist Party and four have joined the Communist Youth League. We have also separately taken up leadership work bearing on the youths, women, health, education and agricultural techniques in the brigade and have become an important force for building a socialist new countryside.

The rustication of educated youths is a great socialist revolution. In the past few years, filled with revolutionary heroism, the broad masses of educated youths have rushed to the countryside and frontierland of our motherland to take the road of integration with workers and peasants. Such a torrential and roaring tide of revolution cannot be resisted by anybody. The reactionary fallacy of "reform through labor in disguise" advocated by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique has been smashed to smithereens by the revolutionary actions of the broad masses of educated youths. We, the broad masses of educated youths are seriously studying the documents of the 10th Party Congress and are resolved to implement the spirit of the 10th Party Congress. We firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line and the three basic principles of "three do's and three don'ts" set forth by Chairman Mao, diligently study the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, actively throw ourselves into the movement for criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work, adhere to the correct orientation of the rustication of educated youths, strive to transform our world outlook, take the brilliant road of integration with workers and peasants and advance more valiantly with big strides!

* * *

WOMEN CADRES

Strengthen the Party's Leadership and Actively Promote Women Cadres

by

CCP Committee of Yinchiang hsien, Kweichow Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 6, 1973)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "it is impossible to launch the women's movement without a group of capable and full-time cadres in women's work," we have effectively strengthened the leadership over women's work. In the past two years, the hsien committee has selected a number of women cadres through the practice of the three great revolutionary movements to strengthen the leading bodies at various levels. Tempered in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, these women cadres have further raised their awareness of class struggle, two-line struggle and the continuation of revolution. Keeping in close touch with the masses, they have played a tremendous role in the revolution and production.

Recognize the Importance of Training Women Cadres

In the past few years, according to the requirements in the development of the situation of the revolution, we have on several occasions held meetings of the standing committee to discuss exclusively the question of selecting and training women cadres. However, a small number of comrades were of the opinion that because young women were not capable of taking up heavy responsibilities and middle-aged women had too heavy a burden, women cadres should not be selected and trained.

Was there any problem with our ways of thinking and understanding or was it really difficult to select and train women cadres? In light of this question, we conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching that "we must fight against ideas to slight the women's movement because they cannot discern the women's role and neglect the great strength of women in the revolution," and reviewed the great role played by women in the socialist revolution and construction in our country. We all raised our understanding, criticized the erroneous ways of thinking to despise women and discussed the typical examples of the growth of women cadres in our hsien.

Fei Shih-ch'un (費 世 淳), vice president of the hsien Women's Federation, is an educated youth from Shanghai. When the promotion of her to be a woman-cadre in the district was first discussed, some comrades were afraid that she would not be capable of assuming the heavy responsibility. But after she worked as a woman-cadre in the district, Fei Shih-ch'un conscientiously read books and studied, worked energetically and vigorously transformed her world outlook with the assistance of the old cadres. She constantly went deep into the communes and brigades to carry out investigations and studies, worked closely around the Party Central Committee and promoted women's work. She summed up the experience of the Shihp'ing production brigade in developing the role of women

in the three great revolutionary movements and effectively gave impetus to the women's work in the whole district. The vivid facts made us realize that there was no lack of talent among women, although we had been haunted by the mentality to slight the women. From then onward, the hsien committee placed the training of women cadres as an important item on their agenda and also designated a standing committee member to take exclusive charge of women's work.

Strengthen the Education of Women Cadres

Are our tasks considered accomplished once women cadres are admitted into leading bodies at all levels? We are of the opinion that it is more important to help them raise their awareness of the two-line struggle and enable them to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in a better way in their practical work.

Constantly give the women cadres education in ideology and political line. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, in conjunction with the realities of class struggle and the two-line struggle in the countryside, we adopted the method of recollection and comparison to educate them on the Party's basic line. Since last year, the two levels of hsien and district have run in all 42 study-classes for women cadres and organized them to conscientiously study books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and thoroughly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao in sabotaging the women's movement so as to raise their awareness of the two-line struggle.

Let the women cadres develop their potentialities through the practice of struggle. According to their different conditions, we separately and systematically sent the newly-promoted women cadres to undergo steeling and tests in the three great revolutionary movements. We sent the women cadres who had led city life for a long time and lacked the experience of working in the countryside to be tempered in the distant and remote alpine regions. We sent the women cadres who were incapable of working independently to study and practice at selected spots in the hsien, districts and communes. We assigned the women cadres capable of working independently to leading positions in place with complicated class struggle. Meanwhile, in the course of carrying out various central tasks and solving some outstanding, big and difficult problems of the units, the hsien committee deliberately organized a group of women cadres to take up studies and helped them to constantly raise their working efficiency. Through these methods, the line awareness and working ability of many women cadres were raised to varying extents.

Wu Ping-kuei (吴炳桂), a woman cadre of the Hanchia commune, was at first incapable of working independently. She was described satirically by some as "preparing bowls and dishes." The commune Party committee sent her to a selected spot in the Shihp'ing production brigade and through the practice of struggle, both her political and ideological awareness and working ability was raised. Afterward, she even became a standing committee member of the district committee of T'ient'ang district. Facts have shown that the women cadres trained through the practice of struggle can stand all tests as well as shoulder heavy responsibilities.

The old cadres should lead the new and do a good job in instructing, aiding and leading others. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "all old cadres should welcome the new ones with the utmost enthusiasm and show them the warmest solicitude," we have adopted the method of the old cadres leading the new to raise their ability in analyzing and solving problems of the newly promoted women cadres. Yang Shu-ch'in (杨淑琴), member of the hsien committee, secretary of the district committee of Ch'engkuan ch'ü and former president of the women's federation, constantly related to the new cadres the experience and lessons drawn from her own work and taught them the methods of work. Tai Fang-chen (戴方珍), woman cadre of the town of Yuancheng, is a young cadre. Yang Shu-ch'in personally led her to visit selected spots. They read, studied, carried out investigations and studies and summed up experiences together. Yang Shu-ch'in also helped her to hold meetings of various kinds and they analyzed and studied problems together. With the assistance of Yang Shu-ch'in, Tai matured rapidly. Soon she became the president of the district women's federation and achieved certain results in women's work in the whole district.

At present, in the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and the mass movement for "learning from Tachai in agriculture," the broad masses of women cadres in our hsien have fully played their role as "half of the work force." 185 advanced women's organizations have emerged in the whole hsien and 4,078 women activists have come to the fore. Under the leadership of Chou Po-ying (周伯英), woman president of the production brigade, the women of Aok'ou production brigade of the T'ient'ang commune organized a women's shock brigade to build water conservation projects improve the soil and reclaim fields together with the men commune members. After three years of hard battle, the outlook of "drought in nine out of ten years" of this brigade has been transformed and it has become an advanced model in "learning from Tachai in agriculture" in the whole hsien. The broad masses of women cadres in our hsien have also played the model and forward role in changing existing habits and customs, and in promoting late marriage and family planning.

* * *

STYLE OF WORK

Carry Forward the Style of Fighting Amidst Hardship

by

Wang Yü-ts'ai (王育才)
Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Canton
Municipal First Bureau of Commerce

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 2, 1973)

The Party's 10th National Congress called on us to continue to maintain and develop the style of fighting amidst hardship. In the "Report on the Revision of the Party Constitution," Comrade Wang Hung-wen pointed out that even for veteran Communist Party members, there also existed a problem of how to continue to develop the Party's fine traditions under new historical conditions. To seriously carry out this call of the Party's 10th National Congress is of profound significance in strengthening the ideological build-up of the Party.

Hard struggle is a traditional style formed and developed by our Party over a long period of revolutionary struggle. During those years of revolutionary wars, our ranks fought amidst hardship and set their hands to production and did everything possible to lighten the burden on the masses. At that time, from the army commander on down to the cook, everyone lived on five ch'ien of salt, three ch'ien of oil and five cents of cabbage a day. Because our Party made a point of developing the revolutionary style of fighting amidst hardship, we won the support of the broad masses in our action. This was one of the factors responsible for our victory in the new democratic revolution. After national liberation, our Party, true to Chairman Mao's teachings, continuously maintained the style of fighting amidst hardship and shared joys and sorrows with the masses or the same lot with them. This quickly changed the "poor and blank" backward outlook of our country. Hard struggle is the "heirloom" of our Party in uniting the masses, overcoming difficulties and defeating the enemy.

Today, under new historical conditions, to continuously maintain and develop the style of hard struggle carries especially great significance. To subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique not only practiced revisionism politically but also, in everyday life, stopped at nothing in sabotaging our Party's fine tradition of hard struggle. They described that set of thoroughly corrupt bourgeois ways of life as "trivialities" of no significance in a vain attempt to replace our Party's hard-struggle tradition with the decadent bourgeois style. This shows in a negative way that the enemy of the proletariat often attempts to look for a gap in our life so as to disarm us further ideologically and politically. Therefore, whether or not hard struggle is adhered to is a major question of principle in the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat for and against corrosion and restoration.

As far as every Communist Party member is concerned, adherence or non-adherence to the style of hard struggle is a major question of whether or not

the revolution can be carried through to the end. After national liberation, I was transferred from the army to the government and from a mountain valley to a big city. A change in circumstances must not be accompanied by a change in the revolutionary traditional style. I constantly reminded myself: I must embraced the idea of long-term hard struggle. The more favorable the situation of victory and the greater the power that one's office carries, the greater the need to guard against the corrosion of bourgeois ideas and the greater the need to maintain and develop the hard-struggle style. My understanding was that when the idea of long-term hard struggle was embraced, one could keep a sober head and would be capable of resisting the corrosion of bourgeois ideas and standing firm and persisting in revolution.

To develop the traditional style of hard struggle also involves a question of how to treat the power vested in us by the people. Cadres like us who are charged with a certain amount of leadership work are constantly put to the test as to whether we are capable of properly exercising the power entrusted to us by the people. When he hold higher offices and exercise greater authority, if we feel that we deserve every care and every consideration from the Party and the masses and think about narrow personal gains and losses, or if we make use of our functions and powers to practice favorism or seek special treatment, all this is a manifestation of our lack of the proletarian spirit of thorough revolution, and is in essence the mentality of the exploiting classes in claiming special privileges. Should we forget that our power is vested in us by the people and place ourselves in a privileged position, we would run counter to the proletariat in our thoughts and feelings and would run the risk of undergoing transformation.

I joined the worker-peasant Red Army in 1935. For over 30 years, I have switched from job to job. But I always remember that my power is given by the people and that I can in no way use my functions and powers for personal gains. A rise in position only points to a heavier responsibility for me. I should serve the people better and should not ask more of the people. With this constantly in mind, I would require myself to behave as an ordinary laborer everywhere and draw closer to the masses in my thoughts and feelings. When handling problems, I can consider better the people's interests and strive to serve the people wholeheartedly.

Whether or not hard struggle can be adhered to is, in the final analysis, a question of world outlook. I often think of the past. During those war years, life was really pretty tough. But many comrades never complained. Nor did they give any thought to the comfort of life. They were devoted to the revolution heart and soul. What was the reason? After national liberation, under new historical conditions, in a series of bouts in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, many comrades denounced the bad deeds, cited the good deeds, refused to be corrupted and stayed forever from being stained. What was the underlying cause? I feel that it is mainly because these comrades seriously study works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao, keep in close touch with the masses, take part in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, strive to transform their own world outlook, continuously raise their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and more firmly embrace the idea of working for the well-being of the great majority. These historical experiences must be firmly borne in mind by us.

* * *

DESERT CONTROL

PLA Men Reclaim Desert Area

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Nov. 14, 1973)

there are many oases on the fringes of the takla makan desert in sinkiang, northwest china, thanks to the hard efforts made since 1966 by the production and construction corps under the sinkiang regional command of the chinese people's liberation army.

where once there were sand dunes, ditches and canals have been dug, and green shelterbelts cover 330 hectares. apples, peaches, pears and grapes were harvested this year, and the output of grain and cotton is steadily growing.

a unit of the production corps came to the western fringe of the desert in 1966 in response to the communist party's call for a big growth of grain production.

the armymen mapped out an over-all plan to deal with the wind and sand, based on first-hand data their surveying team collected in three months of hard desert work.

the takla makan desert is the heart of the asian and european continents. annual precipitation is 70 millimetres, whereas evaporation exceeds 2,000 millimetres a year.

water had to be led in from the yarkand river on the edge of the desert to open farmland on a big scale. the fighters first dug a canal 12 metres wide and 19 kilometres in length. they worked on the loose sand day and night over two months and moved 400,000 cubic metres of earthwork. they reclaimed the land by replacing the sand with good soil.

that year they created 1,000 hectares of farmland. winter wheat was planted on 314 hectares which yielded 150 tons next summer.

through the arduous effort of seven winter-spring periods, the production corps removed 90,000 sand dunes and filled in a thousand gullies and ditches. they reclaimed nearly 3,900 hectares of land and built canals with a total length of 578 kilometres. the total earthwork done came to more than 22 million cubic metres.

by 1972, the reclaimed land had yielded 10,550 tons of grain and 257 tons of cotton.

more than 860 hectares of the farmland became alkali as the watertable rose after a few years' planting. the production corps fighters worked in the revolutionary

spirit of the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and dug 100 kilometres of ditches to bring water to wash away alkali. the land again produced good crops.

last year total grain output topped that of 1971 by 57 per cent despite sandstorms and hailstorms.

FARM MACHINES

Southwest China Province Improves, Produces More Farm Machines

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Nov. 13, 1973)

agricultural machinery departments in southwest china's szechwan province, one of china's major granaries, have improved and turned out quantities of farm machines and tools that suit local conditions.

about seventy per cent of the province's farmland is hilly and mountainous. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the agricultural machinery departments followed chairman mao's teaching that "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", and sent cadres, workers and technicians to the countryside to make investigations. with rural cadres and peasants, they studied local conditions and improved the designs of farm machines accordingly.

a new small, simple walking tractor was turned out in 1969 that works well on small hilly plots and can be used to draw water, process farm produce and harvest crops. the province turns out ten thousand such tractors annually.

more and more communes and brigades are now using three- or four-blade rotary two-way ploughs. this plough was devised by a worker in a farm tool plant, who spent much time studying the merits and weaknesses of one-way ploughs. the new product was sent to hilly areas for testing. much improvement was made before it was put into mass production. it is 20 to 30 per cent more efficient than one-way ploughs.

efforts were also made to improve old products. with the help of an engineering institute, a farm machinery plant used nodular cast iron instead of alloy steel to

make tractor-drawn ploughs. it raised quality and cut production cost by two-thirds.

the province has considerable water resources. technicians went to mountains and hills to check on water-flows. they improved the designs for turbine pumps and water-turbines so that they can be used to draw water higher and generate power from both small streams and big rivers. the technicians studied the hydrographical data of over 60 per cent of the counties in the province and held discussions with operators of small power-stations and factories. twelve kinds of water-turbines were improved to suit the special conditions in different places.

the province did not have a farm machine industry before liberation. all its counties now have farm-machine repair and manufacturing plants. they produce more than two hundred kinds of farm machines and tools, including threshers, ploughs, tractors, irrigation facilities and other machines used in farming and animal breeding. the province has four times as many tractors and twice as many engines for farming and irrigation as in 1966.

TEA CULTURE

China's Tea-Producing Provinces Report Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1973)

south china's chekiang, yunnan, hunan, anhwei and szechwan provinces, major tea-producers, report good harvests this year. tea-growing people's communes are delivering and selling more tea to the state this year, and tea quality is better.

this is the eleventh good tea harvest in a row in chekiang province, china's top producer. output of the famous "lungching tea" grown in the province increased, and quality improved. the growers paid special attention to picking and processing to ensure quality.

in the past few years communes and production brigades in these provinces have intensified field management and land improvement. they have terraced hillslopes, improved old tea gardens, and set up new ones. more than 53,000 hectares of new tea gardens have been added in hunan province since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, double the 1965

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figure. the tea-growing area in szechwan province has been doubled.

the hilly areas along the yangtze and huai rivers in anhwei province that never grew tea before have planted some 6,600 hectares of tea shrubs every year since 1970.

the hsihu (west lake) people's commune, producer of the "lungching tea", has thrown up stone embankments, added good soil, and tapped springs to improve old tea shrubs. now 60 per cent of the tea plantations give stable high yields despite excess rain or dry spells.

most of the tea-growing people's communes and production brigades have scientific experimental groups made up of cadres, veteran growers and technicians. they have worked hard to cultivate and popularize good strains of tea. in hunan province alone, more than 20 new tea gardens specially for good strains were opened last winter and this spring.

PUMP-WELLS

Central China Province Hydro-Geological Workers Help Peasants Tap Underground Water

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Nov. 13, 1973)

more than 6,000 pump wells have been added since the winter of 1971 in arid mountains and brackish water areas in central china's honan province for irrigation or drinking water. the province's hydro-geological workers helped the peasants locate 13,000 well sites.

more than 100 geo-physical survey teams are working with peasants in the rural areas of more than 80 counties and cities to tap underground water. these teams were set up in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, which began in 1966, as part of the efforts to boost farm production and improve people's life.

CHINESE TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

Traditional Medicine of Chinese Minority People

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Nov. 13, 1973)

centuries-old uighur medicine of sinkiang, northwest china, has made fast progress in the past dozen years and more. it was on the verge of extinction before liberation under the reactionary kuomintang policy of discrimination against minority nationalities.

the kashgar hospital of uighur medicine is the first of its kind in sinkiang. it was set up by the state in 1959 on the basis of a clinic and an out-patient department of this medicine established in kashgar city in 1956 by the communist party and the government to carry on the heritage of uighur medicine.

in the past dozen years the hospital has treated 140,000 patients of various nationalities from all parts of the country and has won high praise. it often sends medical groups to tour people's communes to prevent and treat diseases for the peasants and help set up uighur medicine groups in commune clinics. during the great proletarian cultural revolution the hospital has helped some communes train barefoot doctors.

doctors of uighur medicine and of western medicine in the hospital learn from each other to improve mutual medical skill. the traditional doctors can now treat dozens of diseases including neurasthenia, arthritis, and skin and gastric complaints.

they have achieved fairly good effect in treating vitiligo, a skin disease that causes smooth hairless light-coloured patches on the head of other parts of the body. they have treated more than 10,000 such patients from different parts of the country and cured most of them. they have passed on their skill to doctors in other parts of china.

the hospital assigns its staff to collect medicinal herbs in mountains and make medical preparations. the state medical and pharmaceutical departments give priority to the supply of valuable uighur medicines. the kashgar hospital of uighur medicine now has 400 kinds of medicinal herbs and nearly 200 medical preparations in contrast to some 100 kinds of herbs and dozens of preparations when it was set up. the price of medicines is 80 per cent lower than in the early days of the hospital.

helped by the public health departments of sinkiang, this kashgar hospital has published four medical books, including "a handbook of common compound prescriptions of uighur medicine", "common uighur medicinal herbs", and "a comprehensive handbook of uighur medicine".

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Friendship Group Concludes Visit to Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 13, 1973)

the friendship group of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau left here yesterday for romania.

during its stay in albania, the chinese group visited industrial enterprises, agricultural cooperatives and cultural establishments and was warmly received.

s. koleka, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of albania, received the chinese group on november 10.

Albanian Ambassador to China Fetes Chinese Metallurgical Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1973)

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla gave a banquet here at noon today in honour of the chinese metallurgical group which returned to peking on november 8 after a friendly visit to albania.

attending the banquet were all members of the group led by vice-minister of metallurgical industry yeh chih-chiang; minister of metallurgical industry chen shao-kun; vice-foreign minister yu chan; vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries han tsung-cheng, and leading members of departments concerned.

present were commercial counsellor theohar fundo and other officials of the albanian embassy here.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Argentina

(NCNA-English Buenos Aires, Nov. 12, 1973)

a chinese table tennis delegation arrived here this morning for a friendly visit to argentina at the invitation of its table tennis federation.

the delegation with chiu chung-hui as leader and liu ching and chin shu as deputy leaders is the first athletic group of the people's republic of china ever to tour argentina.

they were welcomed at the airport by dora mason de malone, president, jacobo reisman, vice-president, and other leaders, of the argentine table tennis federation. argentine players who had taken part in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament held in peking last august also greeted the visitors at the airport.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy yang mai and a number of overseas chinese representatives were present on the occasion.

leader of the delegation chiu chung-hui said at the airport that she was looking forward to a success of the visit which would increase friendship and cooperation between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Medical Delegation Arrives in Rangoon

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Nov. 12, 1973)

the chinese medical delegation led by kuo kuang-hua arrived here today on a friendly visit to burma.

it was met at the airport by dr. u aung thein, director-general of health, and dr. u han tun, deputy director of health, of the health ministry of burma.

also present was chinese ambassador yeh cheng-chang.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Keng Piao Fetes Delegation of French Marxist-Leninist Communists of Journal "L'humanite Rouge"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1973)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of french marxist-leninist communists of the journal "l'humanite rouge" led by jacques jurquet. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk at the banquet.

present on the occasion were feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; as well as leading members of departments concerned, including li hsiao-pai, mao pao-chung and chao hsueh-li.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Red Cross Society Greets 50th Anniversary of Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society

(NCNA-English Tehran, Nov. 12, 1973)

ouyang ching, head of the delegation of the chinese red cross society to the 22nd international conference of the red cross taking place here, today called on princess shams pahlevi, president of the iranian red lion and sun society, to extend congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the society.

ouyang ching handed princess shams pahlevi a letter of greetings from the chinese red cross society and presented her with a mounted embroidered picture of the great wall. princess shams pahlevi thanked the chinese red cross society for its friendly greetings.

hossein khatibi, vice-president of the iranian majlis and managing director of the red lion and sun society, and t. emami, acting secretary-general of the iranian centre for international conferences, were present on the occasion.

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Arrives in Tehran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Nov. 12, 1973)

the chinese volleyball delegation headed by ho chen-liang arrived here today on a friendly visit to iran.

it was warmly greeted at the airport by deputy head of the department for international affairs of the iranian physical education organization shahidi, secretary general of the iranian national volleyball federation nemati, president of the volleyball federation of tehran province agahijan as well as coaches and members of the iranian national volleyball team.

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also there to meet the delegation.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Overseas Chinese Leaves Kwangchow for Japan

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 13, 1973)

the delegation of overseas chinese in japan for national day celebrations with po jen as leader and li tien-tu and lu shu-shi as deputy leaders wound up its visit to the motherland and left here for japan by train today.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were leading members of departments concerned of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

the delegation arrived here on november 10. the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees gave a banquet on the evening of november 12 in its honour.

the delegation came to the motherland from japan on september 22. on october 1, it joined the peking people in the celebrations of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the delegation visited shaoshan, yenan, nanking, shanghai, foochow and several cities in northeast china. it was warmly welcomed wherever it went.

during its stay in kwangchow, it visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao, the memorial centre for the martyrs of the kwangchow uprising, china's 1973 autumn export commodities fair, foshan city and tali people's commune in nanhai county.

Kuo Mo-jo Meets and Fetes Japanese Calligraphers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, here this evening met and feted the calligraphers' delegation from japan with umekichi nakamura as its leader, houn kagawa as its deputy leader and norio shirato as its secretary-general. they had a warm and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were other members of the delegation hokai murakami, siunke iigima, sanu aoyama, santo murakami, guteki bai, toun danaka, hisasi nakamura and michiko kimura.

also present were minister yuichi hayashi and first secretary takashi tajima of the japanese embassy in peking.

present were vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yang chi, and leading members of departments concerned, including chao pu-chu, yu li-chun and sun ping-hua.

Chinese Medical Workers Leave Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 14, 1973)

hans muller, a leading member of the peking medical college, and doctors lung chen-chou and tao chi-min left here for home by air this morning at the conclusion of a friendly visit to japan.

they were seen off at the airport by japanese doctor of medicine professor kusuya nishioka, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan li lien-ching, and others.

the chinese medical workers had come at the invitation of professor kusuya nishioka of the national cancer centre research institute of japan. they had attended the workshop on hepatitis b antigen (australia antigen) in tokyo and visited some places of the country.

CHINA AND KOREA

Huang Hua Meets Chairman of DPRK Delegation

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 12, 1973)

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and permanent representative to the 28th u.n. general assembly, today met li jong mok, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea and chairman of the d.p.r.k. delegation which has come for the discussion of the question on korea at the u.n. general assembly session. huang hua had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

kwon min jun, representative of the delegation and permanent observer of the d.p.r.k. to the u.n., and chon in chol, representative of the delegation and special adviser to the foreign minister of d.p.r.k. were present.

chinese representative ling ching and alternate representative wang ming-hsiu were also present.

DPRK Vice President Receives Chinese Sports Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 13, 1973)

kang ryang uk, vice-president of the democratic people's republic of korea, today received all members of the visiting chinese sports delegation with yao hsiao-cheng as leader and tung nien-li as deputy leader. he had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese sportsmen.

present on the occasion were chong jun gi, vice-premier of the dprk administration council, and kim duk jun, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan was also present.

Chinese Sports Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 14, 1973)

the chinese sports delegation with yao hsiao-cheng as leader and tung nien-li as deputy leader left here for home today after ending its friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

among those seeing the delegation off at the railway station were kim duk jun, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee, and chinese ambassador li yun-chuan.

during its visit to korea, the chinese delegation visited educational and sports units in wonsan and kaesong, a factory and kumgang mountain. they were warmly welcomed by the korean comrades-in-arms wherever they visited.

a banquet was held by the chinese ambassador here yesterday evening on the occasion of the visit.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Civil Air Transport Agreement Signed between China and Switzerland

(NCNA-English Geneva, Nov. 12, 1973)

an agreement on civil air transport between the government of the people's republic of china and the swiss federal council was signed officially in berne today.

the agreement was signed by chen chih-fang, head of the chinese government civil aviation delegation and chinese ambassador to switzerland, and werner guldimann, director of the swiss federal air office, on behalf of their governments.

at the same time, two agreements related to air transport were also signed by representatives of the general administration of civil aviation of china and swiss air.

chen chih-fang and guldimann congratulated each other on the signing of the agreements. they said the agreements would promote the relations between the two peoples and the two governments.

the chinese government civil aviation delegation left switzerland this afternoon.

CHINA AND US

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei and Chiao Kuan-hua Hold Talks Again with Dr. Kissinger

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1973)

chinese premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua held talks again this afternoon with dr. henry a. kissinger, united states secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs.

dr. kissinger and his party visited the nanyuan people's commune on the outskirts of peking this morning and were given a friendly reception by commune leaders and members. some of the american guests this afternoon visited the palace museum and the exhibition of historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger Gives Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1973)

dr. henry a. kissinger, united states secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, gave a banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening.

attending the banquet were premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman yeh chien-ying, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and others.

present were david bruce, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, and mrs. bruce; deputy chiefs alfred l. jenkins and john holdridge, and other officials, of the liaison office; and members of dr. kissinger's party.

dr. kissinger and foreign minister chi peng-fei proposed toasts at the banquet.

in his toast, dr. kissinger said: it is extremely appropriate that we should be inviting our chinese friends to a dinner in their own home. the great art of our chinese friends has been to make their american guests feel, wherever they go, as if they were at home.

he said: i asked some of my associates who are supposed to be chinese experts whether they knew a chinese proverb which would be appropriate to the occasion, and they gave me one, which says, "when among friends a thousand cups

are not enough". and all i can say is that we have certainly been practising this at the head table.

dr. kissinger said: as we conclude our stay in the people's republic of china, we leave, as we have on each of the five previous visits, with a feeling of satisfaction at the progress that has been made and with a feeling of warmth about the relationships that have been established. when president nixon came here less than two years ago on the journey that resulted in the shanghai communique, he was the pioneer. but the journey that was started by president nixon has since become a necessity for all americans. and no matter what happens in the united states in the future, friendship with the people's republic of china is one of the constant factors of the american foreign policy. and this is because our relationship is based on both necessity and principle and because we have lived up to this principle and because we have understood our necessity.

dr. kissinger went on: after we leave, we shall publish a communique. but the significance of this journey, as of our relationship, will not be contained in the words of a document. they will be contained in the relationship that has been established and in the future that we have charted.

he said: i had the privilege of far-sighted and extensive discussions with chairman mao and long and constructive talks with the prime minister, and it is clear that the friendship of our two peoples will be strengthened in the future. and the principles of the shanghai communique will be strengthened and reaffirmed and the normalization of our relationship will proceed continuously.

dr. kissinger said: we assure you that the progress that has been made in our relationship will continue in the years ahead whatever happens in the future. he proposed a toast, on behalf of president nixon and all of his colleagues, to the health of chairman mao and to the lasting friendship of the chinese and american peoples.

foreign minister chi peng-fei in his toast said: dr. henry kissinger, the united states secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, and his party will soon conclude their visit to china and are scheduled to leave peking tomorrow. in the past three days, premier chou en-lai has had a number of talks with dr. kissinger on promoting the normalization of sino-american relations and on international issues of common interest. moreover, officials of both countries held concrete discussions on the question of further developing exchanges between china and the united states in various fields. and in particular, chairman mao tsetung again met dr. kissinger and had a conversation with him on a wide range of subjects. it should be said that as a result of dr. kissinger's sixth visit to china, each side is better acquainted with the positions and policies

of the other on a series of major issues, and this is most beneficial to both sides.

he said: history is moving ahead and mankind is progressing. we are confident that the friendship between the chinese and american peoples will grow stronger and stronger in the days to come and that, on the basis of the shanghai communique, sino-american relations will make steady progress towards the goal of normalization.

foreign minister chi peng-fei proposed a toast to the health of president nixon and to the friendship between the chinese and american peoples.

also attending the banquet were pei shih-chang, wu chung, chu mu-chih, ma jen-hui, teng kang, wang yeh-chiu, wang hai-jung, wu wei-jan, lin ping, peng hua, chu chuan-hsien, chien ta-yung, wang hsiao-yi, chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching.

Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1973)

dr. henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, visited the people's republic of china from november 10 to november 14, 1973. he was accompanied by robert ingersoll, robert mccloskey, arthur hummel, winston lord, oscar armstrong, jonathan howe and richard solomon.

chairman mao tsetung received secretary kissinger. they held a wide-ranging and far-sighted conversation in a friendly atmosphere. secretary kissinger conveyed greetings from president nixon, and chairman mao tsetung sent his greetings to the president.

secretary kissinger and members of his party held frank and serious talks with premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, director lin ping, director peng hua, tsien ta-yung, ting yuan-hung and others.

officials of the two sides conducted counter-part talks on bilateral issues of mutual concern and made good progress.

the two sides reviewed international developments since dr. kissinger's visit to the people's republic of china in february, 1973. they noted that international

relationships are in a period of intense change. they reaffirmed that they are committed to the principles established in the shanghai communique and that disputes between states should be settled without resorting to the use or threat of force, on the basis of the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, non-aggression against other states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. in particular, they reiterated that neither should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region or any other part of the world and that each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.

the two sides agreed that in present circumstances it is of particular importance to maintain frequent contact at authoritative levels in order to exchange views and, while not negotiating on behalf of third parties, to engage in concrete consultations on issues of mutual concern.

both sides reviewed progress made during 1973 in their bilateral relations. the u.s. side reaffirmed: the united states acknowledges that all chinese on either side of the taiwan strait maintain there is but one china and that taiwan is a part of china; the united states government does not challenge that position. the chinese side reiterated that the normalization of relations between china and the united states can be realized only on the basis of confirming the principle of one china.

both sides noted with satisfaction that the liaison offices in peking and washington are functioning smoothly. both sides agreed that the scope of the functions of the liaison offices should continue to be expanded.

exchanges have deepened understanding and friendship between the two peoples. the two sides studied the question of enlarging the exchanges between the two countries and agreed upon a number of new exchanges for the coming year.

trade between the two countries has developed rapidly during the past year. the two sides held that it is in the interest of both countries to take measures to create conditions for further development of trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

the two sides stated that they would continue their efforts to promote the normalization of relations between china and the united states on the basis of the shanghai communique.

secretary kissinger and his party expressed their gratitude for the warm hospitality extended to them by the government of the people's republic of china.

november 14, 1973

US Secretary of State Dr. Kissinger and Party Leave Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1973)

dr. henry a. kissinger, united states secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, and his party wound up their visit to china and left here for japan by special plane this morning.

seeing them off at the airport were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency; ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister; lin ping, director of the department of american and oceanian affairs, peng hua, director of the information department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry; and wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

david k.e. bruce, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, also left for japan in dr. kissinger's company.

present at the airport were mrs. bruce, deputy chiefs alfred le s. jenkins and john h. holdridge, and other officials of the liaison office of the united states of america in china.

kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy in peking, was also present.

Chinese-American Physicists Leave Kwangchow for USA

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 13, 1973)

chinese-american physicists dr. chien-shiung wu and dr. chia-liu yuan left here for the united states by train this morning. they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of kwangtung provincial departments concerned.

dr. chien-shiung wu and dr. chia-liu yuan arrived here from kueilin yesterday. vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee liu tien-fu met and feted them yesterday evening.

during their stay in china, dr. chien-shiung wu and dr. chia-liu yuan also toured peking, tientsin, chengchow, changsha and kunming. they were given a warm reception.

US Archaeology Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1973)

wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and hsia nai, director of the institute of archaeology of the chinese academy of sciences, this evening met and feted all members of the u.s. archaeology delegation led by dr. sherman e. lee, director of the cleveland museum of art.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned and archaeologists.

brunson mckinley, official of the liaison office of the united states of america here, was present.

the delegation arrived in china on november 10 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the scientific and technical association of the chinese people's republic. the delegation will tour other cities.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Broadcasting Delegation Leaves Peking for Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1973)

a chinese broadcasting delegation led by tai cheng-yuan, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, left peking by air today on a friendly visit to viet nam at the invitation of the "voice of viet nam" radio of the democratic republic of viet nam.

it was seen off at the airport by tung lin, chin chao and mao teh-hou, deputy directors of the central broadcasting administration, and wang chang-yi, a representative of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry.

present was also nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

Chinese Broadcasting Delegation Arrives in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Nov. 13, 1973)

the chinese broadcasting delegation headed by tai cheng-yuan, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, arrived here by plane today for a friendly visit to viet nam at the invitation of "voice of viet nam".

it was met at the airport by tran lam, director general, nguyen van nhat, deputy director general, and nguyen van han, editor, of "voice of viet nam"; and le tung son, member of the standing committee of the viet nam commission for cultural relations with foreign countries. chiu li-hsing, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

Chinese Scientists Arrive in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Nov. 13, 1973)

at the invitation of the d.r.v.n. state commission of sciences and technology, a delegation of the academy of sciences of china led by yueh chih-chien, acting secretary-general of the academy, arrived here yesterday for a friendship visit and for discussions on a plan of scientific co-operation between the d.r.v.n. and china in 1973 and 1974.

the delegation was welcomed by le khac, vice-chairman of the d.r.v.n. s.c.s.t., and representatives of the foreign ministry.

chin li-hsing, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Tran Binh Holds Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1973)

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, held a press conference for chinese and foreign correspondents in the embassy this morning. copies were distributed of the november 9, 1973 statement of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam on saigon administration's serious war acts.

charge d'affaires ad interim tran binh condemned the united states and the saigon administration for having violated in a systematic manner many main provisions of the paris agreement, thus rendering the situation in south viet nam more tense. he said, more serious still, on november 7, 1973, the saigon administration mobilized many fighter-bombers to wantonly bomb and strafe loc ninh township and bu dop area deep in the zone under the control of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, thus multiplying the saigon administration's heinous crimes against the south vietnamese people.

charge d'affaires ad interim tran binh resolutely demanded that the united states and the saigon administration put an immediate end to all these acts, scrupulously respect and strictly implement the paris agreement and the june 13, 1973 joint communique.

present at the conference was ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china.

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